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COUNCIL OF PROVINCIAL JUSTICE MINISTERS



Press Communique

Quebec

Edmonton
June 29-30, 1978

GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC

Department of Justice

PRESS RELEASE

New effort toward the creation
of a Unified Family Court

Edmonton, Alberta - June 29 - Once again striving for a rational and effective solution to the judicial treatment of family problems, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Marc-André Bédard, will make his colleagues from the other provinces aware of the solutions advocated by Quebec at the Interprovincial Conference of Canadian Justice Ministers being held in Edmonton, Alberta.

Quebec's position centres on a Unified Family Court, which would have jurisdiction to deal with all the types of family problems that five different courts are at present authorized to hear, depending on the nature of the point of law raised.

In its recent creation of the Youth Court, Quebec has pointed the way to a new philosophy that is to form the basis of the treatment of juvenile problems, having particular regard

to the family unit. "This same approach", Mr. Bédard added, "should also be taken in dealing with disputes arising between spouses; the confusion resulting from jurisdictional barriers between different courts forces the parties to wander about from court to court and find in each proceeding a solution that is only partial and often inadequate from the point of view of a rational and harmonious solution".

The answer to these problems lies in the establishment of a family court; in order to do this each province should be able to appoint judges capable of exercising all the necessary jurisdictions. The final obstacle in the way of this solution remains the wording of section 2 of the Divorce Act, a federal statute which gives a specific court jurisdiction to hear divorce cases in each province, specifically the Superior Court in the case of Quebec.

In June 1977 Quebec asked Ottawa for a technical amendment to this Act so that it could implement this essential reform. The federal Minister Ron Basford's refusal was justified only by his fear of opening up a general debate on divorce law in the Canadian Parliament. "This obscure reason, which seems to be motivated solely by political considerations peculiar to the Liberal Party, should no longer handicap a rational administration of justice", concluded Mr. Bédard, who hopes to enlist the

support of the other provinces, who are faced with the same problem.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES PROVINCIAUX DE LA JUSTICE



Communique de Presse

1e 29 juin 1978

Québec

Edmonton
les 29 et 30 juin 1978

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

Nouvel effort en vue de permettre la
création d'un tribunal unifié de la famille

Edmonton, Alberta - 29 juin - Cherchant à nouveau une solution rationnelle et efficace au traitement judiciaire des problèmes de la famille, le Ministre de la Justice, M. Marc André Bédard sensibilisera ses collègues des autres provinces aux solutions préconisées par le Québec, lors de la Conférence inter-provinciale des Ministres de la Justice du Canada qui se tient à Edmonton en Alberta.

La position du Québec s'articule autour d'un tribunal unifié de la famille, qui aurait juridiction pour traiter de tous les cas de problèmes familiaux que cinq tribunaux différents sont actuellement habilités à entendre, selon la nature du point de droit invoqué.

En créant récemment le tribunal de la Jeunesse, le Québec indique la voie d'une nouvelle philosophie qui doit animer le traitement des problèmes des jeunes, notamment en regard de la cellule familiale. "Cet esprit, à ajouté M. Bédard, devrait également exister quand il s'agit de trancher les litiges survenant

entre conjoints; le fouilli qui tient de barricades juridictionnelles entre différents tribunaux force les parties à se trimbaler d'une cour à l'autre, à ne trouver, lors de chaque procédure, qu'une réponse partielle et souvent inadéquate dans la perspective d'une solution rationnelle et harmonieuse".

La réponse à ces problèmes repose sur l'implantation d'un tribunal de la famille; pour ce faire chaque province devrait pouvoir procéder à la nomination de juges pouvant exercer toutes les juridictions requises. L'ultime ambuche à cette solution demeure l'énoncé de l'article 2 de la loi du divorce, législation fédérale qui attribue, pour chaque province, compétence à un tribunal spécifique pour entendre les causes de divorce, en l'occurrence au Québec, la Cour Supérieure.

En juin 1977, le Québec demandait à Ottawa un amendement technique à cette loi, afin de pouvoir réaliser cette réforme indispensable. Le refus du Ministre fédéral Ron Basford ne s'est justifié que par sa crainte d'ouvrir, au Parlement canadien un débat global sur la loi du divorce."Cette raison obscure, que seules des considérations politiques propres au Parti Libéral fédéral semblent motiver, ne devraient pas plus longtemps handicaper une administration rationnelle de la Justice, a conclu le Ministre Bédard, qui souhaite rallier à sa démarche les autres provinces, toutes aux prises avec le même problème.

COUNCIL OF PROVINCIAL JUSTICE MINISTERS



Press Communique

June 29, 1978

Quebec

Edmonton
June 29-30, 1978

GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC

Department of Justice

PRESS RELEASE

Quebec suggests improvements to the
proposed federal Criminal Code amendments

At the interprovincial conference of Justice Ministers being held in Edmonton, Alberta, the representatives of the ten provinces analyzed among other things the recent federal proposals for reforming the Criminal Code provisions respecting rape.

On behalf of Quebec, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Marc-André Bédard, pointed out that the only major changes introduced by the proposed reform were the disappearance of the mention of the person's sex and the introduction of the concept of subjective rather than objective evidence in the assessment of the degree of gravity.

Mr. Bédard pointed out that in certain respects the bill tends to water down the philosophy the federal proposal wished to put forward.

The bill proposes that the notion of rape be replaced by that of aggravated indecent assault; the evidence of gravity

would be based on the consequences of the offence on the victim. In order to remain true to the aim it would surely be preferable, Mr. Bédard pointed out, for the gravity of the offence to be assessed also on the basis of the facts or circumstances of the assault itself.

Another aim of the bill is to reduce the embarrassment and trauma suffered by the rape victim and to encourage the victims to report the facts to the police so that the perpetrators do not go unpunished. Here again, however, this aim does not come through in the proposed legislation since there remains the present section 142 of the Criminal Code, which allows the accused or his counsel to ask questions about the sexual conduct of the victim with another person. "This provision, which cannot be justified in present day society, in itself discourages the victims from lodging complaints and should therefore be removed", Mr. Bédard said.

Finally, the principle of not recognizing rape between spouses has been maintained in the proposed reform. This restriction should also be removed, according to the Quebec Minister, to the extent that the series of amendments to the present law are aimed at preserving the integrity of the person and placing greater emphasis on the violent nature of the offence.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES PROVINCIAUX DE LA JUSTICE

Communique de Presse

le 29 juin 1978

Québec

Edmonton
les 29 et 30 juin 1978

GOUVERNEMENT DU QUEBEC

Ministère de la Justice

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

Le Québec suggère des améliorations
au projet fédéral d'amendements du Code criminel

Lors de la conférence interprovinciale des Ministres de la Justice, qui se déroule à Edmonton en Alberta, les représentants des dix provinces se sont entre autres arrêtés à l'analyse des récentes propositions fédérales de réforme des dispositions du Code criminel sur le viol.

Au nom du Québec, le Ministre de la Justice, M. Marc-André Bédard, a fait ressortir que les seuls éléments majeurs du projet, en regard de la situation actuelle, concernaient la disparition de la mention du sexe et l'introduction de la notion de preuve subjective plutôt qu'objective dans l'appréciation du degré de gravité.

M. Bédard a cependant souligné que le projet de loi tend à certains égards à diluer la philosophie que voulait véhiculer la proposition fédérale.

Le projet de loi propose le remplacement de la notion de viol par celle d'attentat grave à la pudeur; la preuve de la gravité s'appuyera sur les conséquences de l'infraction sur la victime. Il serait surement préférable, a fait remarquer M. Bédard, pour être fidèle à l'objectif, que la gravité de l'infraction soit évaluée aussi sur les faits ou les circonstances de l'attentat lui-même.

Par ailleurs un autre des objectifs de projet de loi est d'amoindrir l'embarras et le traumatisme subis par la victime de viol, et d'encourager cette victime à communiquer les faits aux forces policières afin que les auteurs ne demeurent pas impunis. Cependant, encore là, ce but ne transparaît pas dans la législation proposée, puisque demeure l'actuel article 142 du Code criminel, qui permet à l'accusé ou à son représentant de poser des questions sur le comportement sexuel de la victime avec une autre personne. "Dépassée dans le contexte social actuel, cette disposition décourage à elle seule les victimes à porter plainte, a souligner M. Bédard, et devrait donc disparaître."

Enfin, le principe de la non reconnaissance du viol entre époux a été maintenu dans la réforme proposée. Cette réserve, selon le Ministre québécois devrait également disparaître,

dans la mesure où la série d'amendements aux termes actuels de la loi vise à préserver l'intégrité de la personne, et à davantage considérer la nature violente de l'infraction.

COUNCIL OF PROVINCIAL JUSTICE MINISTERS



Communiqué of the Conference

June 30, 1978

Edmonton
June 29-30, 1978

Council of Provincial Justice Ministers
Meeting in Edmonton, Alberta

June 29-30, 1978

COMMUNIQUE

The continued encroachment of the federal government into provincial areas of responsibility was a major concern of the provincial justice ministers when they met in Edmonton this week for their semi-annual conference.

All ten provinces were represented at the two-day meeting which was chaired by Alberta Attorney General Jim Foster. A large number of items of mutual concern were discussed including:

Federal Intrusions into Provincial Jurisdiction

The Ministers agreed to act together to resist the growing trend of the federal authorities, through programme initiatives and legislative proposals, to move into areas constitutionally

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under provincial jurisdiction. The normal process of inter-governmental consultation must continue, but the Ministers were resolved that they would be prepared to consider further court challenges to federal legislation in appropriate cases. A proposal to establish a permanent agency to conduct research into constitutional trends in the area of the administration of justice was discussed and referred to senior officials for further study.

Canadian Transportation Accident Investigation Commission

This federal government proposal met solid opposition from all ten provinces. They feel that it is an intrusion into matters which must be handled by provincial coroners and criminal justice authorities. Recent tragic accidents have demonstrated that it is absolutely necessary for independent coroners' inquiries to be held so that the public may be immediately and fully informed about the causes of all major accidents.

Federal Task Force on Policing

The eight contracting provinces which use the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as a contracted provincial police force will co-ordinate their preparations for the

renegotiation of the police service contract which expires on March 31, 1981.

Canada Ports Act

A federal proposal to establish a separate federal harbour police force was seen as an unnecessary duplication of existing provincial police responsibilities and as a further example of federal incursions into provincial jurisdiction.

Hauser Case

The Ministers are keenly awaiting the Supreme Court of Canada's decision on this case which raises profoundly important questions about the constitutional authority for prosecuting criminal offences. The provinces had worked together to prepare their submissions to the Supreme Court last April; the Court has reserved its decision.

McDonald Inquiry

Since the McDonald Inquiry into R.C.M.P. wrong-doing has very serious implications for the administration of justice in the provinces, the Ministers had a frank discussion of the work of the inquiry.

Federal Human Rights Act - Freedom of Information

The Conference expressed general concern over difficulties in the application of Part IV of the Canadian Human Rights Act to what is essentially provincial information. A meeting will be sought with the Solicitor General of Canada, and the matter placed on the agenda of the next federal-provincial conference, with a view to resolving those difficulties.

Young Offenders Act

While recognizing the need to modernize Canadian legislation on young offenders, the Ministers felt that the latest federal proposals needed further discussion and development as well as being constitutionally questionable. Provinces agreed to differ on the maximum and minimum ages of children to which this legislation should apply.

Decriminalization of Marijuana

Although some support was expressed for the view that the law on this subject should be relaxed by treating simple possession and use of marijuana as a summary offence, by removing it from the Narcotic Control Act, the Ministers generally felt that a more cautious approach was desirable. Medical evidence is

reported to be growing that casts doubt upon earlier views that marijuana is no more harmful to health than alcohol or tobacco. The meeting agreed to continue discussions on the matter.

Bilingualism in the Courts

Reports were received concerning the progress that individual provinces have made in preparation for the proclamation of Federal Bill C-42 which received Senate approval today, and which provides for trials in either official language. The provinces will seek federal cost-shared contributions for the programme.

Task Force on Administration of Justice

Continuing efforts to minimize disparity which now exists in administration of justice from province to province are supported by all provinces. Yet it is essential that a flexible approach be taken on this question since justice administration lies in provincial hands and must be suited to provincial circumstances.

Legal Aid

All provinces are willing, with reluctance, to accept recent federal proposals for cost-sharing on criminal legal aid over the next three years. The provinces will seek further funding for civil legal

aid, especially in family law.

Income Tax and Family Property Law Reform

The Ministers welcomed the inclusion in the recent federal budget of special tax provisions to take account of provincial family law reform. Continuing discussions will take place with Ottawa to resolve further difficulties.

Unified Family Court

The establishment of unified family courts is an important part of all family law reform. While the Council recognized the co-operation of the federal authorities, it felt that such courts should be established on a long-term basis and that dual judicial appointments made by both levels of government should be considered as an alternative. It was suggested that Ottawa should amend the Divorce Act to give provincially appointed judges divorce jurisdiction. This amendment is generally supported and urgently needed.

Rape and Pornography

Three proposals to amend the Criminal Code Amendment Bill, Bill C-52 were advanced for further consideration and discussion;

- 1) that the offence of aggravated indecent assault proposed to replace rape should take account of the circumstances of the incident and not simply its effect on the victim;

2) to abolish the rule allowing questioning on the victim's prior sexual activity with persons other than the accused, and
3) to allow charges of rape between spouses. Some support from the other provinces was forthcoming and these proposals will be discussed at a later time. The need for greater clarity in the definition of pornography was recognized.

Pre-Trial Disclosure

The Council will formally seek clarification of the proposals of the Federal Government and the Law Reform Commission of Canada as they relate to this issue. It was agreed that statutory direction in this matter is unnecessary since general support was expressed for the principle of full disclosure.

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The Provinces were represented by:

Hon J.L. Foster (Chairman), Attorney General, Alberta

Hon. Garde B. Gardom, Attorney General, British Columbia

Hon. G.W.S. Mercier, Attorney General, Manitoba

Hon. Rodman Logan, Attorney General, New Brunswick

Hon. T. Alex Hickman, Minister of Justice, Attorney General and
Minister Responsible for Intergovernmental Affairs, Newfoundland

Gordon F. Coles, Deputy Attorney General, Nova Scotia

H. Allan Leal, Deputy Attorney General, Ontario

Hon. Marc-Andre Bedard, Minister of Justice, Quebec

Graham W. Stewart, Deputy Minister of Justice, Prince Edward Island

Hon. Roy J. Romanow, Attorney General, Saskatchewan

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES PROVINCIAUX DE LA JUSTICE



Communiqué de la conférence

le 30 juin 1978

Réunion du Conseil des
ministres provinciaux de la Justice

Edmonton (Alberta)

Les 29 et 30 juin 1978

COMMUNIQUÉ

L'empiètement constant du gouvernement fédéral sur des domaines relevant de la compétence des provinces était une préoccupation majeure des ministres provinciaux de la justice qui se sont réunis cette semaine à Edmonton pour leur conférence semi-annuelle.

Les dix provinces étaient représentées à cette réunion de deux jours que présidait le Procureur général de l'Alberta, M. Jim Foster. Les débats ont porté sur un grand nombre de points d'intérêt commun, dont les suivants:

Intrusions fédérales dans des domaines relevant de la
compétence des provinces

Les ministres ont décidé de faire front commun pour résister à la tendance qu'ont les autorités fédérales, au moyen de

nouveaux programmes et de propositions législatives, de s'ingérer dans des domaines que la constitution canadienne a placés sous la juridiction des provinces. Le processus normal de consultation intergouvernementale doit continuer, mais les ministres étaient fermement déterminés à envisager de nouvelles contestations de la législation fédérale devant les tribunaux dans les cas qui s'imposent. Une proposition visant à établir un organisme permanent chargé de faire des recherches sur les tendances constitutionnelles dans le domaine de l'administration de la justice a été examinée et soumise à l'étude ultérieure de hauts fonctionnaires.

Commission canadienne d'enquête sur les accidents de transport

Cette proposition du gouvernement fédéral s'est heurtée à la ferme opposition des dix provinces. De l'avis de toutes les provinces, elle représente une ingérence dans des affaires qui doivent être traitées par les coroners provinciaux et les autorités de la justice pénale. Les récents et tragiques accidents ont démontré que des enquêtes indépendantes de coroner doivent absolument avoir lieu si l'on veut que le public soit informé immédiatement et entièrement des causes de tous les accidents graves.

Groupe de travail fédéral sur la surveillance policière

Les huit provinces qui ont recours aux services de la G.R.C. en tant que corps de police provinciale travaillant sous contrat coordonneront leurs préparatifs en vue de la renégociation du contrat de services de police qui expire le 31 mars 1981.

Loi sur les ports du Canada

Une proposition fédérale visant à établir un corps fédéral de police distinct pour les ports du Canada est considérée comme un dédoublement inutile des fonctions présentement exercées par la police provinciale, et comme un autre exemple des intrusions fédérales dans la juridiction fédérale.

Cas Hauser

Les ministres attendent avec un vif intérêt la décision de la Cour Suprême du Canada sur cette affaire qui soulève des questions d'une importance profonde concernant les pouvoirs constitutionnels de poursuites en matière criminelle. Les provinces avaient travaillé ensemble à préparer leurs mémoires à la Cour Suprême en avril dernier; la Cour a réservé sa décision.

Enquête McDonald

Etant donné que l'enquête McDonald sur les agissements de la G.R.C. a de graves incidences pour l'administration de la justice dans les provinces, les ministres ont eu une franche discussion sur le travail de l'enquête.

Loi fédérale sur les droits de la personne - Liberté d'information

La Conférence s'est dite préoccupée, d'une façon générale, des difficultés que présente l'application de la Partie IV de la Loi canadienne sur les droits de la personne à ce qui constitue essentiellement de l'information provinciale. On cherchera à avoir une réunion avec le Solliciteur général du Canada, et la question sera portée à l'ordre du jour de la prochaine conférence fédérale-provinciale en vue de la solution de ces difficultés.

Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants

Tout en reconnaissant le besoin de moderniser la loi canadienne sur les jeunes délinquants, les ministres estimaient que les dernières propositions fédérales avaient besoin d'être examinées et élaborées davantage, outre le fait qu'elles sont contestables du point de vue constitutionnel. Les provinces conservaient

certaines divergences d'opinion quant aux âges maximum et minimum des enfants visés par cette loi.

Décriminalisation touchant la marijuana

Un certain appui s'est manifesté dans le sens d'une libéralisation de la loi qui ferait de la simple possession et de l'usage de la marijuana une infraction punissable sur déclaration sommaire de culpabilité, cette infraction étant soustraite à l'application de la loi sur les stupéfiants. Les ministres, cependant, estimaient souhaitable une approche plus prudente. Des preuves médicales, qui se font plus nombreuses, jettent des doutes sur des opinions antérieures selon lesquelles la marijuana n'est pas plus nuisible pour la santé que l'alcool ou le tabac. Les représentants ont décidé de poursuivre les discussions à ce sujet.

Bilinguisme dans les tribunaux

Des comptes rendus ont été fournis au sujet des progrès que diverses provinces ont réalisés dans les préparatifs en vue de la proclamation du Bill fédéral C-42 qui a reçu aujourd'hui l'approbation du Sénat et qui prévoit la tenue des procès dans l'une ou l'autre des langues officielles. Les provinces rechercheront des contributions fédérales en vue du partage des coûts du programme.

Groupe de travail sur l'administration de la justice

Toutes les provinces appuient les efforts persistants qui visent à réduire le plus possible les écarts qui existent d'une province à une autre dans l'administration de la justice. Il est indispensable cependant de faire preuve de souplesse à cet égard étant donné que l'administration de la justice est entre les mains des provinces et doit être adaptée aux circonstances provinciales.

Aide juridique

Toutes les provinces sont disposées, à regret, à accepter les propositions fédérales récentes de partage des coûts de l'aide juridique en matière criminelle pour les trois prochaines années. Les provinces rechercheront également un financement de l'aide juridique en matière civile, particulièrement en ce qui concerne le droit de la famille.

Réforme de l'impôt sur le revenu et du droit des biens de la famille

Les ministres ont accueilli favorablement l'inclusion, dans le récent budget fédéral, de dispositions spéciales en matière d'impôt qui tiennent compte de la réforme provinciale du droit de la famille. Des discussions suivies auront lieu à Ottawa afin de résoudre toutes autres difficultés.

Tribunal unifié de la famille

L'établissement de tribunaux unifiés de la famille est une partie importante de toute réforme du droit de la famille. Bien qu'il reconnût la coopération des autorités fédérales, le Conseil estimait que ces cours doivent être instituées à long terme et qu'il convient d'envisager, comme autre possibilité, des nominations judiciaires doubles émanant des deux paliers de gouvernement. On a suggéré qu'Ottawa modifie la loi sur le divorce afin de donner compétence en matière de divorce à des juges nommés par les provinces. Cet amendement, dont on a un besoin urgent, recoit un appui général.

Viol et pornographie

Trois propositions visant à amender le Bill C-52 modifiant le Code criminel ont été avancées pour faire l'objet de plus ample examen:

- 1) que l'infraction de voie de fait avec indécence grave qui est proposée pour remplacer le viol tienne compte des circonstances de l'incident et non seulement de son effet sur la victime;
- 2) abolir la règle permettant l'interrogatoire concernant l'activité sexuelle antérieure de la victime avec des personnes autres que le prévenu, et

3) permettre l'accusation de viol entre époux.

D'autres provinces avaient l'intention d'exprimer leur appui, et ces propositions seront discutées ultérieurement. On a reconnu le besoin de plus de clarté dans la définition de la pornographie.

Révélation de faits antérieure au procès

Le Conseil recherche officiellement des éclaircissements sur les propositions du Gouvernement fédéral et de la Commission de réforme du droit qui ont trait à cette question. On a reconnu que des directives statutaires à cet égard étaient superflues, le principe de la révélation complète ayant obtenu l'appui général.

Les provinces étaient représentées par:

l'hon. J.L. Foster (Président), Procureur général, Alberta
l'hon. Garde B. Gardom, Procureur général, Colombie-Britannique
l'hon. G.W.S. Mercier, Procureur général, Manitoba
l'hon. Rodman Logan, Procureur général, Nouveau-Brunswick
l'hon. T. Alex Hickman, Ministre de la Justice, Procureur
général et Ministre chargé des Affaires inter-
gouvernementales, Terre-Neuve

M. Gordon F. Coles, Sous-procureur général, Nouvelle-Ecosse

M. H. Allan Leal, Sous-procureur général, Ontario

l'hon. Marc-André Bédard, Ministre de la Justice, Québec

M. Graham W. Stewart, Sous-ministre de la Justice,

Ile-du-Prince-Edouard

l'hon. Roy J. Romanow, Procureur général, Saskatchewan

DOCUMENT: 860-67/ 002

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR
TRANSPORTATION AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

Dates, Locations and Names of Hosting Ministers
of Past Annual Ministers' Conferences

C.C.M.T.A.

Regina
September 20-21, 1979.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE
FOR TRANSPORTATION AND HIGHWAY SAFETY ADMINISTRATION
DATES, LOCATIONS AND NAMES OF HOSTING MINISTERS
OF PAST MINISTERS CONFERENCES

	<u>NO.</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>OPENING REMARKS</u> <u>(HOSTING MINISTER)</u>	<u>DATE</u>
5	1	TORONTO	ONTARIO	HON. IRWIN HASKETT	OCT 17-18
7	2	QUEBEC CITY	QUEBEC	HON. DR. FERNAND LIZOTTE, M.D.	MAY 11-12
8	3	REGINA	SASKATCHEWAN	HON. DARREL V. HEALD	NOV. 6-7
9	4	QUEBEC CITY	QUEBEC	HON. DR. FERNAND LIZOTTE, M.D.	JAN. 13-14
9	5	FREDERICTON	NEW BRUNSWICK	HON. JOSEPH E. LEBLANC	SEPT. 3-4
0	6	VICTORIA	BRITISH COLUMBIA	HON. LESLIE R. PETERSON	SEPT. 28-29
1		OTTAWA	ONTARIO	HON. DON JAMIESON	MAY 3
2	7	ST. JOHN'S	NEWFOUNDLAND	HON. HAROLD E. STARKES	OCT. 16-17
	8	CHARLOTTETOWN	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	HON. GORDON BENNETT	OCT. 4-5
4	9	WINNIPEG	MANITOBA	HON. PETER BURTONIAK	OCT. 17-18
5	10	HALIFAX	NOVA SCOTIA	HON. LEONARD L. PACE, Q.C.	SEPT. 8-9
6	11	CALGARY	ALBERTA	HON. ROY FARRAN	OCT. 13-14
7	12	TORONTO	ONTARIO	HON. JAMES SNOW	SEPT. 6-9
8	13	QUEBEC CITY	QUEBEC	HON. LUCIEN LESSARD	AUG. 30-31
9	14	REGINA	SASKATCHEWAN	HON. EILING KRAMER	SEPT. 20-21

DOCUMENT: 860-67/ 003

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR
TRANSPORTATION AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

Dates, Locations and Names of Hosting Presidents
of Past Annual CCMTA Conferences

C.C.M.T.A.

Regina
September 20-21, 1979.

CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF MOTOR TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATORS

DATES, LOCATIONS AND NAMES OF HOSTING PRESIDENTS
OF PAST ANNUAL CCMTA CONFERENCES

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>HOSTING PRESIDENTS</u>	<u>DATE</u>
<u>INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF MOTOR TRANSPORT</u>				
1956	TORONTO	ONTARIO	S. H. S. HUGHES, Q.C. (Chairman)	SEPT. 24-28
1959	VICTORIA	BRITISH COLUMBIA	E. J. SHONIKER (Chairman)	SEPT. 17-19
<u>CANADIAN MOTOR VEHICLE ASSOCIATION</u>				
1960	QUEBEC CITY	QUEBEC	J. J. HAROLD, Q.C.	APR. 20-23
<u>CANADIAN MOTOR VEHICLE ADMINISTRATORS AND REGULATORS CONFERENCE</u>				
1961	HALIFAX	NOVA SCOTIA	W. D. OUTHIT, Q.C.	JUNE 28-30
<u>CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF MOTOR TRANSPORT AUTHORITIES</u>				
1962	REGINA	SASKATCHEWAN	J. A. CHRISTIE	MAY 10-12
1963	TORONTO	ONTARIO	A. G. MACNAB	SEPT. 11-14
1964	WINNIPEG	MANITOBA	R. L. MACDONALD	SEPT. 27-30
1965	ST.ANDREWS BY-THE-SEA	NEW BRUNSWICK	L. F. HASHEY	JUNE 21-23
1966	QUEBEC CITY	QUEBEC	J. J. HAROLD, Q.C.	JUNE 16-18
1967	VICTORIA	BRITISH COLUMBIA	R. A. HADFIELD	SEPT. 20-22
1968	CHARLOTTETOWN	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	W. R. BRENNAN	JUNE 16-19
1969	EDMONTON	ALBERTA	C. J. KENWAY	JUNE 15-18
1970	ST. JOHN'S	NEWFOUNDLAND	C. W. POWELL	JUNE 21-24
1971	TORONTO	ONTARIO	W. Q. MACNEE	JUNE 20-23
1972	WHITEHORSE	YUKON	H. J. TAYLOR	JUNE 11-14
1973	QUEBEC CITY	QUEBEC	M. G. BARIL	JUNE 12-15
1974	REGINA	SASKATCHEWAN	W. MCLAREN	JUNE 17-18
<u>CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF MOTOR TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATORS</u>				
1975	ST.ANDREWS BY-THE-SEA	NEW BRUNSWICK	H. COCHRANE	JUNE 2-5
1976	WINNIPEG	MANITOBA	P. DYGALA	JUNE 8-10
1977	VICTORIA	BRITISH COLUMBIA	R. G. WHITLOCK	JUNE 7-10
1978	TORONTO	ONTARIO	R. H. HUMPHRIES	MAY 30-JUNE 2
1979	HALIFAX	NOVA SCOTIA	J. L. HARRIS	JUNE 19-21

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR
TRANSPORTATION AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

Communiqué
Interprovincial and Federal-Provincial
Transportation Conferences

Quebec

Regina

September 20-21, 1979.

Government of Quebec

Department of Transport

Office of the Minister

643-6980

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION

CODE: 1

Quebec City, September 19, 1979

INTERPROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL TRANSPORTATION CONFERENCES

The Quebec Minister of Transport, Mr Lucien Lessard, leaves Quebec City today for Regina, where he will take part in the Annual Conference of Ministers responsible for Transportation and Highway Safety.

Mr Lessard was the host when the ministers met last year. At that conference, the ministers adopted a motion proposed by Mr Lessard, which was aimed at extending the scope of the discussions to cover the whole field of transportation.

In addition, the provincial ministers agreed last year that during the interprovincial conference they would meet together with the representative of the federal government to discuss matters of common concern.

This conference in Regina is thus of very special significance to the Quebec minister, since, for the first time, it will be possible for the provinces to reach some kind of consensus on certain matters and perhaps arrive at agreements with the federal government.

Three of the five items on the agenda of interprovincial discussions were proposed by Quebec, namely the urban transportation assistance program, the Aeronautics Act and the question of express services of air and rail companies.

In the area of assistance to urban transportation, Quebec has already noted the low amount of funding set aside, the needless complexity of the administrative arrangements, and the difficulties involved in integrating the federal program with provincial policies. This conference will provide an opportunity for Quebec to discuss the problems of implementing this program with the other provinces.

With regard to the Aeronautics Act, Quebec will raise the possibility of repealing the section of the Act which prevents a provincial government from acquiring a regional air carrier (the Quebec government - QUEBECAIR and NORDAIR). This federal Act was passed in 1977 after Alberta had acquired the Pacific Western Airline COMPANY.

Finally, the question of express services of air and rail companies will be discussed. These services, which began as truck pick-up and delivery services for their own air and rail shipments, have in fact become intercity road carriers. The companies are not within the control of the Quebec Transport Commission as far as licences and rates are concerned, which constitutes unfair competition for Quebec road carriers. The Quebec minister will raise this problem with the other provincial ministers with a view to considering controlling the express services of these federally chartered companies.

The interprovincial conference will be held on Thursday, September 20, and the federal-provincial conference the following morning, at the Sheraton Centre in Regina.

Robert De Serres

Press Secretary

Press Communique

Regina, September 21st, 1979 ——— The 14th Annual Conference of Ministers Responsible for Transportation and Highway Safety was held in Regina on September 20 and 21.

The Conference was chaired by the Hon. Eiling Kramer, Minister of Highways and Transportation of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Ministers and representatives from all provinces, the Northwest Territories and the Federal Minister of Transport were in attendance.

A progress report concerning commercial motor vehicle license plate reciprocity was submitted by an officials' committee of the Canadian Conference of Motor Transport Administrators (CCMTA). The Ministers are fully committed to establish a Canadian licensing reciprocity plan and have agreed to meet again in January 1980 to finalize the agreement.

In a move to establish more uniformity in provincial and territorial laws governing commercial motor vehicle weights and dimensions, the Ministers acknowledged that considerable consistency already exists and directed a committee of provincial deputy minister to coordinate the work presently being conducted by the officials of the Roads and Transportation Association of Canada and CCMTA and present a

final report to the Ministers.

The majority of Ministers agreed to approach Federal Government to revise its legislation which in the future would allow Provincial Governments to participate in or establish airlines within their respective jurisdictions.

The second part of the Conference was devoted to matters of federal-provincial interest.

The Ministers agreed to continue working towards increasing uniformity in the regulation of extra-provincial motor carrier industry and charged a working group of the CCMTA to undertake a review of the Federal Motor Vehicle Transport Act to simplify the regulatory process and identify federal and provincial objectives which should govern the industry for the years ahead.

The Ministers also accepted the report of officials respecting a comprehensive safety program on the transportation of dangerous goods founded upon new federal legislation. They were pleased that the Hon. Don Mazankowski placed high priority on its introduction to Parliament and passage. Officials were directed as a matter of urgency to prepare for its implementation.

The Provincial Ministers presented to the Federal Minister a resolution dealing with the Urban Transportation Assistance Program (UTAP). The resolution dealt with the matter of increasing the Federal contribution and extending the duration of the program.

The resolution further requested the Federal Government to subsidize the cost of urban transit equipment and infrastructure investments as well as the research and technological development projects for public transportation.

In accepting this resolution the Federal Minister recognized the importance of public transit and indicated that he would review this proposal in light of the current energy conservation policy considerations presently underway.

The Chairman also reported to the Federal Minister that the ten Provincial Ministers have unanimously agreed to request the Federal Government to establish a national policy with the view of sharing Trans-Canada Highway improvement expenditures on a 50/50 basis with special consideration being given to the maritimes and other designated regions within Canada.

As part of the deliberations, the Ministers received a report on the activities of CCMTA in promoting uniformity in the areas of driver, vehicle and motor carrier administration across the country.

The Governments last year completed a five year cooperative Canadian Road Safety Program which contributed to a thirty percent reduction in fatalities since 1973. To continue this high emphasis on traffic safety, the Ministers endorsed a reorganization of CCMTA by establishing a Standing Committee on Traffic Safety. This Committee is responsible for the continuing co-ordination of governments activities

to reduce the needless traffic injuries and deaths on our highways through the promotion of effective national traffic safety programs.

The Ministers also considered a proposal for uniform terms and conditions of shipments for household goods and adopted the recommendation for implementation by the individual jurisdictions. They also agreed to proceed with the development of uniform terms and conditions of carriage for bus parcel express (BPX).

14TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR
TRANSPORTATION AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

14IEME CONFERENCE ANNUELLE DES MINISTRES RESPONSABLES
DU TRANSPORT ET DE LA SECURITE ROUTIERE

Regina
September 20-21, 1979

Régina
Des 20 et 21 septembre 1979

LIST OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

LISTE DES DOCUMENTS PUBLICS

DOCUMENT NO. ° DU DOCUMENT	SOURCE ORIGINE	TITLE TITRE
60-67/ 002	C.C.M.T.A.	Dates, Locations and Names of Hosting Ministers of Past Annual Ministers' Conferences
60-67/003	C.C.M.T.A.	Dates, Locations and Names of Hosting Presidents of Past Annual CCMTA Conferences
60-67/008	Québec	Communiqué - Rencontre interprovinciale et fédérale-provinciale des transports
	Quebec	Communique - Interprovincial and Federal- Provincial Transportation Conference
60-67/019		Communique Communiqué

PRESS RELEASE

Publication

THE PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT ENTITLED THE INCOME SECURITY SYSTEM IN CANADA FOLLOWS AN INTERPROVINCIAL REVIEW OF INCOME SECURITY PROGRAMS IN CANADA WHICH BEGAN TWO YEARS AGO AS THE 1978 ANNUAL INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SOCIAL SERVICES.

AT THAT TIME, MINISTERS DIRECTED THEIR DEPUTIES TO PREPARE AN INVENTORY OF ALL FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMS AND TO ANALYZE THOSE PROGRAMS WITH A VIEW TO THE LONG RUN DEVELOPMENT OF A LESS CONFUSING SYSTEM THAT WOULD MORE EQUITABLY AND EFFICIENTLY MEET THE NEEDS OF CANADIANS.

IN RESPONSE TO THIS DIRECTIVE, THE PROVINCIAL DEPUTY MINISTERS ESTABLISHED THE INTERPROVINCIAL TASK FORCE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY, COMPOSED OF SENIOR OFFICIALS FROM EACH OF THE PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES, TO PREPARE A REPORT WHICH WOULD CONTAIN: AN INVENTORY OF FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL INCOME SECURITY PROGRAMS; A HISTORICAL JURISDICTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE MAJOR PROGRAMS, AND AN ANALYSIS OF AN APPROACH THAT COULD LEAD TO DISENTANGLEMENT OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM.

WHEN THE TASK FORCE'S REPORT WAS PRESENTED AT LAST YEAR'S ANNUAL CONFERENCE, MINISTERS DIRECTED THAT IT BE PREPARED FOR PUBLICATION AFTER CONSULTATION WITH EACH PROVINCE AND TERRITORY.

THE PREPARATION OF THIS REPORT HAS BEEN A DIFFICULT EXERCISE BECAUSE OF THE COMPLEXITY OF THE SYSTEM OF INCOME TRANSFER PROGRAMS IN OUR COUNTRY AND BECAUSE THIS IS THE FIRST SUCH EFFORT. WE MUST ACKNOWLEDGE THEREFORE, THAT THE REPORT MAY HAVE SOME SHORTCOMINGS BUT NONETHELESS, WE HAVE DETERMINED TO PROCEED WITH ITS PUBLICATION BECAUSE IT PRESENTS THE MOST UP-TO-DATE PICTURE OF CANADA'S INCOME SECURITY PROGRAMS.

THE CANADIAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT AGREED TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE TRANSLATION, PRINTING AND PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT. THEY HAVE ALSO AGREED TO DISTRIBUTE THE REPORT. ANY PROVINCIAL, TERRITORIAL OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OR REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MEDIA WISHING A COPY SHOULD CONTACT THE C.I.C.S. DIRECTLY AT THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

P.O. Box 488, STATION "A"
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1N 8V5

PRESS RELEASE Publications

FREDERICTON

Immediate action should be taken in certain areas of social policy concern say provincial and territorial Ministers responsible for Social Services, from across Canada, at their annual meeting held in Fredericton. This is the first time that the twelve Ministers were in attendance at the annual meeting of interprovincial Ministers of Social Services.

Although acknowledging recent changes in the area of the cost sharing arrangements with the Federal Government by the Federal Minister of National Health & Welfare, Ministers expressed serious concern over a number of restrictions and limitations presently hampering federal/provincial relationships in connection with a number of programs in the areas of income security and social services.

Services to the disabled and the elderly were identified as two areas where cost sharing limitations of the Canada Assistance Plan and Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons needed to be removed in order to facilitate developments in this important area of the social services sector.

Ministers expressed serious concern over the current state of social services to Indians and agreed that the level and quality of services to Indian people must be addressed immediately by the Federal Government. Ministers reiterated that the Federal Government must assume its full constitutional and financial responsibility with respect to social services to registered Indians. Immediate action in this area by the Federal Government was sought and the Ministers will, in liaison with their colleagues responsible for Indian Affairs, seeks such action.

Ministers had an open exchange on a number of program issues and policy concerns of common interest. The single parent phenomena was recognized as one of the most significant policy issues to be addressed in the next decade.

Services to the disabled was also discussed and the need for improved coordination was recognized. A number of policy issues were also identified in the field of aging and Ministers fully acknowledged the need for increased attention to this sector in the future.

Concerns were expressed by Ministers regarding new initiatives of the Federal Government in the direct funding of community development projects. Ministers noted many of these projects overlap with, or are in conflict with, provincial initiatives and priorities. The Ministers expressed concern that the federal government's direct funding of short term employment in the area of Community Development distorts, in their judgement, sound and planned development in the social services field. The Ministers also deplore the lack of any effective consultative mechanisms. Ministers requested prior consultation in project planning and efforts to achieve truly cooperative projects involving, whenever appropriate, the transfer of funds for provincial management of approved projects in the future.

The International Year of Disabled Persons was also a subject of discussion at the Conference. Ministers also exchanged views and shared proposed plans of action that are being contemplated in their respective jurisdictions. Ministers felt strongly that the opportunity provided by this event should be seized to raise the level of awareness of the general public regarding disabled persons.

It was agreed by the Ministers that the principle of collecting and distributing information about our provincial and territorial programs is worthwhile and should be pursued. To that end, Ministers agreed to develop a mechanism to exchange information between the provinces and territories on social services and income maintenance programs. An example of achievements possible through interprovincial/territorial cooperation was the Ministers' public release of a report on The Income Security System in Canada during the Conference.

Federal Health & Welfare Minister, Monique Begin, agreed to the Ministers' request for a federal/provincial meeting in early December. Among the items to be discussed are the Canada Assistance Plan and other cost sharing arrangements with respect to disabled persons and the need for strengthened lines of communication between Provincial Ministers and the Federal Minister.

INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS
RESPONSIBLE FOR SOCIAL SERVICES

860-76/001

CONFERENCE INTERPROVINCIALE DES MINISTRES
RESPONSABLES DES SERVICES SOCIAUX

Fredericton (N.B.)
September 11-12, 1980..



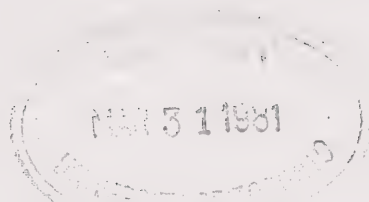
Frédéricton (N.-B.)
Les 11-12 septembre 1980

LIST OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

LISTE DES DOCUMENTS PUBLICS

DOCUMENT NO. N° DU DOCUMENT	SOURCE ORIGINE	TITLE TITRE
✓ 860-76/007		Press Release - Publication of the Report entitled The Income Security System in Canada Communiqué - Publication du rapport intitulé Le Régime de sécurité sociale au Canada
860-76/011	ITFASS	Report on The Income Security System in Canada
	GEIASS	Rapport sur Le régime de sécurité sociale au Canada DETAILED JURISDICTIONAL HISTORIES HISTORIQUES CONSTITUTIONNELS DETAILLÉS - Old Age Pensions: A Jurisdictional History - Compétence en matière de pensions de vieillesse (historique) - The evolution of the Unemployment Insurance Program in Canada - L'évolution du programme d'assurance- chômage au Canada - Worker's Compensation in Canada: A Brief Survey of it's History - Bref historique de la réparation des accidents du travail au Canada

Fredericton (N.B.)
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DOCUMENT NO. N° DU DOCUMENT	SOURCE ORIGINE	TITLE TITRE
<p>860-76/016</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Brief History of War Veterans Income Maintenance Programs in Canada - Bref historique des programmes de soutien du revenu des anciens combattants au Canada - Jurisdictional History of Provincial Supplementation Programs - Historique du partage des compétences en ce qui concerne les programmes provinciaux de supplément du revenu <p>Press Release - September 12, 1980.</p> <p>Communiqué de presse - Le 12 septembre 1980</p>

DOCUMENT: 860-78/008

INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH

Joint Statement by Provincial and Territorial Health
Ministers on the Report of the Health Services
Review

Winnipeg
September 30-October 1, 1980

.../2

JOINT STATEMENT BY PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL

HEALTH MINISTERS ON THE

REPORT OF THE HEALTH SERVICES REVIEW

WINNIPEG - SEPTEMBER 30, 1980

Ministers of Health for Canada's ten provinces and two territories have renewed their complete commitment to medicare which they report is in generally good shape across Canada.

The ministers expressed concern over reports quoting the federal minister's reaction to Monday's federal-provincial meeting of Health Ministers in Winnipeg, and urged her to respect the need for sincere federal-provincial consultation before any changes are considered in federal Medicare Legislation.

They are advising the Minister of National Health and Welfare that they would not support any suggestion of unilateral action to amend federal medicare legislation.

They expressed satisfaction with Mr. Hall's conclusion that the provinces are applying federal health funds responsibly and welcomed his view that the provinces should be given even more autonomy in allocating resources to health.

To this end, the ministers indicated that they plan to invite the minister of National Health and Welfare to a meeting which they plan later this year to continue their review of the substantive issues raised by Mr. Hall.

DOCUMENT: 860-78/ 011

INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH

Press Communiqué

October 1st, 1980

Winnipeg
September 30-October 1, 1980

Provincial and Territorial Ministers of Health concluded their two-day 1980 Annual Conference in Winnipeg today with a firm declaration of continuing commitment to Medicare and a strong call for much closer consultation between all jurisdictions to ensure the security of the Canadian health care system.

The ministers endorsed creation of an ongoing Secretariat of the provinces and the territories to permit freer and faster exchange of information on health issues facing all jurisdictions. It would be intended to provide a means for more cooperative action.

Among the major issues that would be the subjects of continuous examination of the Secretariat are manpower situations in the health professions and occupations, wage negotiations, portability of insured medical and hospital benefits, alternative health delivery systems, the health status of immigrant populations and organ donor programs. All these subjects were addressed by ministers during the Winnipeg meeting for purposes of informational exchange.

The Conference appointed the Deputy Ministers of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia to

decide the proposed design and operational format for the Secretariat, and to bring these recommendations to the Provincial and territorial ministers by the end of November.

The ministers announced that they will meet again, in Toronto, during the first week of December, to discuss the substantive conclusions of the Health Services Review, chaired by Justice Emmett Hall, and a number of other items. The Honourable Monique Begin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, will be invited to the December meeting.

The Hall Commission Report was also the subject of major consideration at the Winnipeg Conference. The ministers agreed that while there are some problems facing Canada's universal health care system, Medicare essentially is strong and healthy, and its security can best be guaranteed by meaningful and ongoing consultation between the federal government and the provinces, particularly with respect to any contemplated changes in the federal Medicare legislation.

The ministers also established a sub-committee to report to the December meeting on the issue of blood

fractionation. They agreed that the plasma fractionation capacity for Canada should be established with one or more of three potential suppliers - the Armand Frappier Institute in Quebec, Connaught Laboratories in Toronto and the RH Institute in Winnipeg.

The Sub-Committee, to be chaired by British Columbia, will include representation from Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and will report to the December meeting on the economic and technical feasibility of having one or more of these facilities established to guarantee self-sufficiency and security of blood products for the Canadian population. Any decision will be contingent upon preservation of the principles of a voluntary donor system, and gratuity of blood products.

The Conference accepted a Prince Edward Island proposal requesting discontinuance of a federal government screening program for Hepatitis B among Indo-Chinese immigrants. Provinces agreed that such screening is carried out within their own jurisdictions.

The 1981 Annual Meeting of the Ministers was scheduled for the province of Newfoundland.

INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH

Winnipeg

Winnipeg

List of Public Documents

Liste des Documents Publics

Document No.
N° du Document

Source
Origine

Title
Titre

860-78/008

Joint Statement by Provincial
and Territorial Health
Ministers on the Health
Services Review

DOCUMENT: 860-79/008

16TH CONFERENCE OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE
FOR TRANSPORTATION AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

Background on
Canadian Agreement on Vehicle Registration

Ontario

Toronto (Ontario)
October 2-3, 1980

BACKGROUND ON CANADIAN AGREEMENT ON VEHICLE REGISTRATION

The Provincial Ministers Responsible for Transportation and Highway Safety have been working for three years to develop a Canada-wide reciprocity agreement for the trucking industry.

When the Ministers met last January in Victoria, they agreed in principle to a Canada-wide mileage prorated reciprocity system. Work has proceeded since then to finalize the details so that the agreement could be signed today.

The objective is to have a smooth and efficient flow of goods across Canada by allowing trucks to move freely across the country with only their home province plates.

Until now, there has been no uniform agreement among the provinces. Some provided for full and free movement of some kinds of trucking while others required a \$10 a ton fee.

Basically, this agreement means that a trucker will be able to travel from coast-to-coast on the basis of one licence plate based on fees for the mileages travelled in all provinces.

The agreement also provides full and free reciprocity for small trucks, trucks carrying household goods, charter buses and farm-plated vehicles carrying a farmer's own goods.

To avail himself of a prorated status, a trucker must be prepared to sign up for it in advance through an application which indicates his mileage in each province. A trucker who is not leaving his own province will require only the home licensing as before.

The Ministers have made a commitment in conjunction with this agreement to provide single trip permits in each jurisdiction to accommodate truckers moving inter-provincially and who have not signed up for prorated in advance.

The end result should be to increase the productivity of truckers by making them more mobile within Canada. It should result in a reduction of the license fees paid and will prevent tie-ups in truck movement because of lack of the necessary licence plates.

In order to allow for sufficient lead time to put the administrative procedures in place for this reciprocity agreement, the Ministers have agreed on a target date of April 1, 1981 for implementation.

DOCUMENT: 860-79/009

16TH CONFERENCE OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE
FOR TRANSPORTATION AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

News Release

Ontario

Toronto (Ontario)
October 2-3, 1980

ONTARIO
MINISTRY OF
TRANSPORTATION
AND COMMUNICATIONS

NEWS RELEASE

October 2, 1980.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CANADA-WIDE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT - MAJOR NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

TORONTO -- Transportation and Communications Minister James Snow today expressed great satisfaction with the signing of the Canada-Wide agreement on mileage prorated reciprocity for the licensing of trucks. All provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island and the Yukon and Northwest Territories signed the agreement.

"The objective of Canada-wide reciprocity", Snow said, is to provide for smooth and efficient movement of goods across provincial boundaries. Until now, there has been no uniform agreement.

"Under this agreement, a trucker will be able to buy a licence in his own province based on fees for the mileage travelled in other provinces", Snow pointed out, "and then move freely from coast-coast in Canada.

"For a trucker to avail himself of this prorated status, he must be prepared to sign up in advance, through an application which indicates his mileage in each province", Snow added.

"A trucker", Snow continued, "who does not leave his own province, will require only the same licence as before. However, if a situation arises where a trucker unexpectedly has to make an out-of-province trip, single trip permits will be available in each jurisdiction".

This agreement also provides full and free reciprocity for small trucks, trucks carrying household goods, charter buses, and farm-plated vehicles carrying a farmer's own goods.

"The nine signing provinces have agreed to an April 1st, 1981 implementation date", Snow pointed out, "Ontario's plans are on schedule and although it is a very tight schedule for us, we hope to make it on time".

"We, in Ontario, have been working to achieve this since receiving the recommendations for commercial vehicle registration reciprocity by the Select Committee of the Ontario Legislature on the Highway Transportation of Goods in 1977," Snow went on.

"Since that time, we have been working with all provinces to bring about a Canada-wide agreement and last January in Victoria, all Ministers agreed to the mileage prorated system in principle.

"While not a total commitment by all provinces and the territories, it is still a major national achievement which should prove of benefit to the participating provinces, the truckers and the public", Snow concluded.

DOCUMENT: 860-79/010

16TH CONFERENCE OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE
FOR TRANSPORTATION AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

Communique

Toronto (Ontario)
October 2-3, 1980

COMMUNIQUE

TORONTO -- Ministers from nine provinces today signed a Canada-wide agreement on mileage prorated reciprocity for the licencing of trucks at the 16th Conference of the Ministers Responsible for Transportation and Highway Safety. Those / abstaining were Prince Edward Island and the Northwest and Yukon Territories.

At this meeting also, the ministers commended the federal government passage of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act which will be proclaimed shortly.

In turn, the provincial ministers have agreed to proceed, with all possible speed, to ensure their respective jurisdictions have the statutory instruments necessary to complement the federal act so that the safety program can be implemented across the country as soon as possible.

The ministers also adopted the resolutions of CCMTA to improve highway safety, reconfirming the Canadian policy of requiring the installation of active seat belts in passenger cars, and encouraging more research into the use of occupant restraint systems.

They also agreed to work towards improving highway safety by working towards increasing the level of seat belt usage to 80 per cent from the present 43% and by increasing support to programs designed to reduce impaired driving and accident rates.

In discussion of the Urban Transportation Assistance Program, the Federal Minister, Jean-Luc Pepin, announced that he would seek approval to extend the program for one year with no additional funding. He also indicated that Transport Canada would be reviewing its role in urban transportation and that the future funding of railway and grade crossing projects will be decided before UTAP expires.

The subject of regional air transportation policy was discussed and the Federal Minister indicated that he would be bringing forward a policy paper within three months which would be distributed to the provinces for this comments.

Ontario's Minister of Transportation and Communications, James Snow, recommended that RTAC review the present structure and arrangement regarding information exchange on transportation energy research with a view to developing a more comprehensive clearing-house activity.

Saskatchewan initiated a discussion on medical requirements for driver licencing. CCMTA was requested to examine methods of assessing physical disabilities related to driver licencing.

In the area of transportation for the handicapped, the Ministers endorsed the importance of development in this area and allocated responsibility to CCMTA to co-ordinate the development of a Canadian standard for vehicles designed to transport the handicapped.

The Ministers also discussed the subject of tariff bureaus and, in recognition of their usefulness as well as the difficulties associated with their activities with respect to competition, asked CCMTA to define the optimum role of bureaus in serving shippers and carriers across Canada. CCMTA have been requested to report back to the Ministers at their next meeting in January.

Finally, the Ministers endorsed the report of the president and standing committees of CCMTA and approved their work program for the next year.

The next Ministers Conference will be held in Fredericton, N.B. on January 13, 1981. The Chairman of RTAC and the Council of Ministers for 1981 is the Honourable Dennis Orchard of Manitoba.

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16TH CONFERENCE OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE
FOR TRANSPORTATION AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

16^e CONFERENCE DU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES RESPONSABLES
DU TRANSPORT ET DE LA SECURITE ROUTIERE

Toronto (Ontario)
October 2-3, 1980

Toronto (Ontario)
Les 2 et 3 octobre 1980

LIST OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

LISTE DES DOCUMENTS PUBLICS

DOCUMENT NO. N° DU DOCUMENT	SOURCE ORIGINE	TITLE TITRE
✓ 860-79/008	Ontario	Background on Canadian Agreement on Vehicle Registration
✓ 860-79/009	Ontario	News Release Communiqué de presse
✓ 860-79/010		Communiqué - October 2nd, 1980 Communiqué - Le 2 octobre 1980
✓ 860-79/014	Secretariat Secrétariat	List of Public Documents Liste des documents publics

DOCUMENT: 860-81/ 025

THIRD ANNUAL INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE
OF MINISTERS WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Press Release

Thompson, Manitoba
September 9-11, 1980

PRESS RELEASE

FOR

THIRD ANNUAL INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR

NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

THE THIRD ANNUAL INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT ENDED IN THOMPSON TODAY FOLLOWING THREE DAYS OF FRUITFUL TALKS ON ISSUES IMPORTANT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTH AND THE LIFESTYLE OF NORTHERN CANADIANS.

CONFERENCE HOST, NORTHERN AFFAIRS MINISTER DOUG GOURLAY OF MANITOBA, WELCOMED SIX COLLEAGUES FROM ACROSS CANADA. TWO PROVINCIAL DELEGATIONS FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA AND QUEBEC WERE HEADED BY SENIOR OFFICIALS AUTHORIZED TO PRESENT PROGRAM AND POLICY CONCERNS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS.

THE MINISTERS ATTENDING WERE: HONOURABLE JOSEPH GOUDIE, MINISTER OF RURAL, AGRICULTURAL AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT FOR NEWFOUNDLAND; HONOURABLE LEO BERNIER, MINISTER OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS FOR ONTARIO; HONOURABLE DOUG GOURLAY, MINISTER OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS FOR MANITOBA; HONOURABLE JERRY HAMMERSMITH, MINISTER OF NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN; HONOURABLE J.A. "BOOMER" ADAIR, MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR TOURISM, SMALL BUSINESS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT FOR ALBERTA; HONOURABLE DAN LANG, MINISTER OF TOURISM AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE YUKON; AND HONOURABLE GEORGE BRADEN, MINISTER OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM FOR THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. ALSO ATTENDING WAS HONOURABLE KEN MACMASTER, MINISTER OF LABOUR AND MANPOWER FOR MANITOBA.

IN SUMMING UP THE CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES, MR. GOURLAY SAID: "AS MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR OVERSEEING MUCH OF THE DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTH, THE DISCUSSIONS GAVE US THE CHANCE TO BE UPDATED ON WHAT IS HAPPENING IN OUR RESPECTIVE AREAS ACROSS THE CANADIAN NORTH."

RECOGNIZING THAT VERY LITTLE HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN THE WAY OF IMPROVING THE AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES IN NORTHERN REGIONS SINCE LAST YEAR'S CONFERENCE IN THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO, THE MINISTERS EXPRESSED UNANIMOUS SUPPORT FOR THE FIRST RECOMMENDATION IN THE REPORT OF THE CRTC COMMITTEE ON EXTENSION OF SERVICE TO NORTHERN AND REMOTE COMMUNITIES.

THIS RECOMMENDATION STATED THAT THE CRTC SHOULD "CALL FOR LICENCE APPLICATIONS FOR THE DELIVERY, IN REMOTE AND UNDER-SERVED AREAS, OF A RANGE OF CANADIAN SATELLITE TELEVISION SERVICES THAT WOULD BE ATTRACTIVE TO CANADIAN AUDIENCES."

THE MINISTERS CALLED ON THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CRTC TO REVIEW AND RESPOND TO THE REPORT, AND TO FINALIZE THE GUIDELINES AND OBJECTIVES THAT ARE TO BE USED BY REGULATORS FOR PROVIDING ALTERNATIVE TELEVISION SERVICES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

IT WAS ALSO AGREED THAT EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO HOLD THIS HEARING BEFORE THE END OF THIS YEAR SO THAT SERVICES CAN BE MADE AVAILABLE BY NEXT SPRING AT THE LATEST.

UNDERSCORING THE CONFERENCE THEME OF "TRANSITION FROM TRADITIONAL TO WAGE ECONOMY", THE MINISTERS AGREED THAT FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTH'S RENEWABLE AND NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES MUST BENEFIT ALL NORTHERNERS.

THE MINISTERS RECOGNIZED THAT NATIVE CANADIANS HAVE HAD DIFFICULTY IN ADJUSTING TO THE WAGE ECONOMY AND THAT MORE EFFORTS MUST BE MADE TO HELP THEM PARTICIPATE FULLY IN THE NORTH'S FUTURE. THEY ALSO AGREED EDUCATION IS ESSENTIAL IF ALL NORTHERNERS ARE TO ACQUIRE THE SKILLS AND TRAINING WHICH WILL PERMIT THIS PARTICIPATION.

THE MINISTERS AGREED THAT EFFORTS MUST CONTINUE IN ORDER TO PROVIDE HIGH QUALITY HOUSING FOR THOSE WHO WISH TO LIVE AND WORK IN THE CANADIAN NORTH, RAISING THEIR FAMILIES AND ENJOYING THE QUALITY OF LIFE TO BE FOUND THERE. TO THIS END THE MINISTERS WILL REQUEST MINISTERS OF HOUSING IN THEIR RESPECTIVE JURISIDCTIONS TO PARTICIPATE IN A TASK FORCE TO REVIEW FINANCING AND CONSTRUCTION, DESIGN AND ENGINEERING WITH A VIEW TO IMPROVING THE HOUSING SUPPLY IN THE NORTH.

LABRADOR WILL BE THE SITE OF NEXT YEAR'S CONFERENCE WHEN NEWFOUNDLAND IS THE HOST PROVINCE. THE FIRST TWO CONFERENCES WERE HELD IN FORT MCMURRAY, ALBERTA AND IN THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO.

THIRD ANNUAL INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS
WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Thompson, Manitoba

Thompson, Manitoba

List of Public Documents

Liste des Documents Publics

Document No.
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Source
Origine

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860-81/025

Press Release

The Council of Provincial Energy Ministers met in Saskatoon today during the week of the Energy Show and as part of the Province's 75th anniversary Celebrate Saskatchewan activities. The meeting was chaired by the Honourable John R. Messer, Minister of Mineral Resources for the Province of Saskatchewan.

The Ministers discussed a number of energy issues of importance to Canada. As a result of these discussions, the Council is taking the following actions.

1. Emergency Preparedness Measures

In October 1979, the Council instructed Provincial officials to prepare a Task Force Report on Emergency Petroleum Supply in order to ensure protection against interruptions in offshore crude supplies. The Ministers welcomed the tabling of this report at today's meeting, and agreed to forward the report to the Honourable Marc Lalonde, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources for his consideration.

The critical issue is the development of a system that would ensure that the available Canadian oil supply is equitably distributed within Canada in the event of a disrupted foreign supply.

The Provincial Ministers offered to address Canada's shortcomings with respect to emergency preparedness with the Federal Government.

The proposed Federal Industry Inventory Program was also discussed under this topic. The Ministers felt that there should be no finalization of this or any other emergency preparedness measure without prior consultation with the Provinces.

2. Present Surplus of Heavy Fuel Oil

In light of the heavy fuel oil surplus situation which presently exists in Canada, the Ministers called upon the Federal Government to take corrective action.

In undertaking this action, the Ministers suggested that the federal government should bear in mind the critical nature of heavy fuel oil supplies in regions without access to natural gas. Consideration must be given to measures to ensure that Canadian heavy fuel oil needs are met by co-ordinating product export policy with the import compensation program. The competitive position of industry and electrical generating utilities in regions dependent solely on oil should also be protected relative to regions with access to natural gas. This protection should take price as well as supply into consideration.

3. National Building Code

The Council of Provincial Energy Ministers requested the Minister of State for Science and Technology to charge the Associate Committee of the National Research Council responsible for the National Building Code to include matters of energy conservation within its mandate.

The Ministers also encouraged the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Canada, to offer whatever assistance is in the national interest to the National Research Council to ensure that the National Building Code reflects the appropriate state of the art of building technology in the environment of dwindling petroleum resources.

The full resolution on this important matter is appended.

4. Chairmanship of CPEM

The Council appointed the Honourable Yves Bérubé, Minister of Energy and Resources for Quebec, as the new chairman of CPEM.

The Ministers expressed their sincere thanks to Mr. Messer for his contribution as chairman over the past two years.

It was agreed that the Council would meet next in Quebec in October 1981.

COUNCIL OF PROVINCIAL ENERGY MINISTERS

Resolution on a National Building Code

WHEREAS

1. the National Building Code is intended to serve as a model for the development of provincial or municipal building codes, and whereas
2. the National Building Code does not presently include energy conservation features, and whereas
3. the Associate Committee of the National Research Council has done good work in developing guideline measures for energy conservation which are not part of the National Building Codes and whereas
4. the current mandate of the Associate Committee of the NRC is limited to matters of health and safety as they affect building construction, and whereas
5. provincial governments have sole responsibility for establishing building standards to be followed in their respective province, and whereas
6. national building standards should provide complete and authoritative reference for provinces in developing provincial building codes,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT

1. the Council of Provincial Energy Ministers call upon the Minister of State for Science and Technology to charge the Associate Committee of the National Research Council responsible for the National Building Code to include matters of energy conservation within its mandate with importance equal to health and safety, and further resolve that

2. the Council of Provincial Energy Ministers call upon the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Canada, to offer whatever assistance is in the national interest to the National Research Council to ensure that the National Building Code reflects the appropriate state of the art of building technology in an environment of dwindling petroleum resources.

COUNCIL OF PROVINCIAL ENERGY MINISTERS

Saskatchewan

Hon. J.R. Messer

New Brunswick

Hon. F.G. Dubé, Q.C.

Alberta

Hon. M. Leitch

Ontario

Hon. R. Welch, Q.C.

Prince Edward Island

Hon. B.R. Clark

Newfoundland

Hon. L. Barry

Nova Scotia

Hon. R. Barkhouse

Manitoba

Hon. D.W. Craik

Quebec

L'hon. Y. Bérubé

British Columbia

Hon. R.H. McClelland

COUNCIL OF PROVINCIAL ENERGY MINISTERS

Saskatoon

Saskatoon

List of Public Documents

Liste des Documents Publics

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860-83/008

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE PROVINCIAL MINISTERS OF MINES

The Canadian Mining Industry
and Constitutional Change

The Mining Association of Canada

Halifax
October 27-28, 1980

The Mining Association of Canada



Executive Offices
Suite 705, 350 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7S8
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Suite 409, 36 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario M5C 2C2
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Telex 06-219827

October, 1980

To: The Provincial Ministers of Mines

Honourable Sirs:

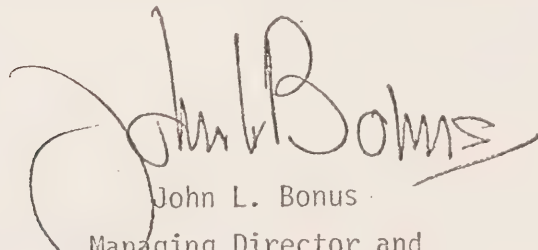
We appreciate the opportunity of submitting the attached presentation to you on the occasion of your 37th Annual Conference.

The prospect of Constitutional Change is a matter of great significance to Canada's mining industry and it is our hope that the views we express will be of assistance to you and your respective governments in the current debate on this vital issue.

For and On Behalf Of

The Board of Directors
of

The Mining Association of Canada



John L. Bonus
Managing Director and
Chief Executive Officer

The Mining Association of Canada



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THE CANADIAN MINING INDUSTRY

AND

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

A

SUBMISSION TO

THE PROVINCIAL MINISTERS OF MINES

ON THE OCCASION OF

THEIR 37TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

OCTOBER 26/28TH, 1980

PREPARED BY

THE MINING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

OCTOBER, 1980

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INTRODUCTION

"The outcome of the continuing federal/provincial discussion on constitutional change may indeed have a profound impact on various sectors of our society. Yet since their beginnings, these discussions have been essentially carried out by governments, and for governments. The constitution has been discussed in terms of the vitally important questions of the relations between regional and national communities and between different language groups. The participants in the debate have primarily been the leaders of federal and provincial governments, and they have naturally brought to the table their own particular institutional and regional interests. There are good reasons why this is so, but it does raise some important questions. This process has neglected detailed discussion of constitutional issues in terms of functional interests--of the interests of citizens, classes, industries and the like which cut across regions.

"Thus, another perspective needs to be brought to bear on the constitutional debate: the need to consider the consequences of change for effective policy making, and for the diverse economic and social interests found in Canada. . . . " *

As noted in the above excerpt, most, if not all, Canadians are likely to be affected by the changes in Canada's constitution currently being discussed. Consequently, as many of their voices as possible should be heard prior to decisions being made to determine the future constitutional framework of this country.

In this presentation, The Mining Association of Canada will set forth its views on the process of constitutional change in Canada and the implications foreseen for the mining industry. ** We feel it is important to do so because the outcome of the present discussions will impact on the mining industry for decades to come.

* Constitutional Change and the Mineral Industry in Canada. Centre for Resource Studies, Queen's University. January, 1980

** The commodities customarily associated with the mining industry are metallic and non-metallic minerals as distinct from oil and gas.

The Business Council on National Issues (BCNI) and the Canadian Manufacturers Association (CMA) have, among others, already made their views widely known and at the outset of this presentation, we wish to express our support for their views, especially those dealing with preservation of the Canadian economic fabric.

There is no doubt that Canadian unity is being seriously eroded, not only by the continuing dispute between governments over the distribution of powers, but also by the economic barriers that the provinces are setting up against each other. This contributes to the fragmentation of the Canadian common market, and impedes the movement of capital, labour and products. Further, the climate of uncertainty thus created has affected business decisions. The result is to raise the cost of doing business in Canada, making it less attractive to new investments, both domestic and foreign, at the very time when massive amounts of capital are required to finance the many major projects which this country needs if it is to fulfill its destiny.

We urge all governments to give earnest consideration to these concerns which are shared by all productive sectors of the country.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE CURRENT CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Under the current constitutional framework governing resources, the Canadian mining industry has been able to advance from very small beginnings to the first rank of world mineral producers and suppliers.

Therefore, it would seem that the framework "per se", while a complex intermix of federal/provincial powers, has not materially inhibited growth and development, and that the real problems experienced by the industry have been caused essentially by the manner in which governments have chosen to interpret and apply the constitutional framework in line with their respective expectations for resource development and control of that sector. This has been particularly relevant during the decade of the seventies, which witnessed a significant expansion of governmental activity affecting the mineral industry.

Canada's mineral resources, while impressive in aggregate, are not exceptionally large or rich, and the fact of their considerable development indicates that a favourable "climate" can very well be generated within the existing constitutional framework.

The key word is "climate". For a considerable number of years up to the middle sixties, policies were in place which encouraged resource development. However, in the late 1960s and the 1970s, government and public attitudes to the resource industries shifted from a supportive and positive atmosphere to one of suspicion and confrontation. The factors responsible for this change include the limits-to-growth movement, increasing environmental awareness, a concern about industrial health and safety, the commodity price boom in 1973-74 that produced short-lived high profits, a general anti-corporate feeling, and growing economic nationalism. Among the results were higher taxation, increased government interference and regulation, a rise in the number of public hearings, and less apparent concern for the welfare of the wealth-generating private sector. Mining was not alone in facing these problems--they affected many industries, but the impact on resource companies was especially strong.

Fortunately, these attitudes have changed to a significant degree. Nevertheless, we believe that there is still a need for greater support of mining by the two senior levels of government, particularly by promoting among Canadians more awareness of the importance of the industry and the benefits which flow from its activities across the country.

At the present time, both levels of government are deeply involved in generating and administering policies which affect the mining industry. Indeed, few, if any, industry goals can be realized without securing the cooperation of both the federal and provincial governments.

Consequently, in order to pursue its objectives, industry has to display a pragmatic approach in its relations with government. There is no doubt, however, that conflict among governments, and the overlapping and duplication of their activities, does create a complex and uncertain political climate in which industry must work. Furthermore, the tendency for both levels of government to expand gradually the scope of their powers has undermined the coherence and predictability of the policy environment.

More particularly, the intergovernmental conflict over resource revenues has been extremely harmful to the industry. The decision by the First Ministers in February, 1978 to initiate a Federal/Provincial Resource Taxation Review was seen by industry as a very important step towards the resolution of that conflict, at least insofar as the mineral sector is concerned.

In commissioning that Review, all governments recognized that the depressed state of the industry at that time was caused not only by the prolonged and severe slump in international mineral markets, but also the uncoordinated and unrealistic tax/royalty measures. Moreover,

recognition was given to two of the most important factors affecting the mining industry; i.e. the need for stability and certainty in the tax system, and the unavoidable cyclical nature of the mining sector.

The Review's comment on the cyclical behaviour of the mining industry bears repeating:

"The prediction of cycles and distinguishing temporary price appreciation from a long-term trend is difficult. This means that tax royalty and tax systems should be flexible enough to give a reasonable return to mining firms over a cycle, allowing years of low prices to be recognized as well as periods of high prices. Potential responses to this include the modification of averaging provisions, progressive rate structures, loss carry-forward, and loss carry-back provisions."

Several factors underly the proliferation of regulations which has occurred, particularly over the past ten years. In the first place, there has been a tendency for officials to exercise their powers arbitrarily. There has also been some "empire-building" at all levels; intra-agency, intra-governmental, and intergovernmental. Both levels of government have been eager to extend their control over the industry through increased regulation, but neither level has been perceived as being willing to take on the responsibility to assure the industry's health and growth.

The desire for further processing of minerals within the province of origin is another example of changing perceptions by the provinces. While it is understandable that provinces want to maximize the level of mineral upgrading within their own borders, it would appear that there is not always consideration of the effect their policies may have on other policies. Opinion is widespread in the industry that an irrational (in economic terms) and potentially destructive desire for in-province processing could lead to overcapacity and damaged export markets, and in turn reduce both profitability and international competitiveness of the Canadian mineral industry.

Of course, it has to be recognized that increased intervention by governments has also arisen from the political mobilization of interest groups who challenge the social and environmental costs of the mineral industry. Neither is this phenomenon singular to Canada or, indeed, to the mining industry.

Thus, in the light of the revenue-sharing disputes, the increase in regulations, expanded provincial aspirations, and the unprecedented militancy of interest groups over the past decade, a new element has entered the mining scene in Canada--"political risk". A survey conducted among MAC member companies in 1977 indicated that a combination of economic and political factors was the major reason why so many projects had been deferred or delayed at that time. Despite an improvement in the Canadian political-economic environment, this type of analysis is now established as a factor in corporate decision-making on projects within Canada.

It should not be construed from the preceding comments that we necessarily call for the maintenance of the status quo in terms of the constitution as it affects mineral resources.

While not in favour of change just for change's sake, we do recognize that the preservation of the status quo is impossible in a shifting contemporary society and that attempts to institutionalize a momentary stability can only lead to frustration.

Besides, the mining industry itself is subject to change and, of course, so are the domestic and international markets it serves. However, it is clear that the industry has a strong interest in a sharp, uncluttered division of responsibility between governments and that such conditions do not exist at the present time. Indeed, there is considerable overlapping of responsibility. In general terms, it may be said that the provinces have greater control over activities that tend to influence the industry directly (i.e. the granting of mineral rights, the establishment of industry development strategies, regulatory controls and the provision

of infra-structure). In contrast, the federal government exercises a strong influence on the overall investment climate, pricing policies, the provision of mineral-related services, manpower policies, and the important field of international negotiation. Authority in the critical area of taxation is divided, with each level of government having its respective levies.

Thus, while the provinces have more scope for directly controlling the industry within their boundaries, there is a marked interdependence of responsibility for creating the overall conditions within which the industry operates and for determining the level and nature of benefits Canada derives from minerals. In the absence of effective coordination, policy initiatives pursued by one province can undermine the investment climate in the others; similarly, federal proposals can disrupt provincial planning. Conversely, to the extent that corporate activities span provincial and national boundaries and the benefits of their operations flow to both the provinces and the nation as a whole, decisions they make can have provincial and national ramifications.

DIRECTION FOR CHANGE

At the moment, the industry must orient itself on an "ad hoc" basis to the level of government which has the power to make decisions in particular areas of interest. However, it cannot be denied that several of its characteristics indicate some centralist direction. The industry has a strong orientation to export markets, which is an area of prime federal responsibility. Many of its companies operate nationally and are dependent on cross-country transportation networks. It would clearly be easier for them to deal with one set of labour codes, pollution regulations, construction standards and the like. Moreover, they are certainly in favour of the free movement of capital, labour and products.

On the other hand, the provinces are perceived as being more closely involved in the practical aspects of the day-to-day administration of policy. There is also the pragmatic factor that individual projects mean more to them.

It seems that there are two options open to solve the problems of proliferating policies and regulations--disentanglement or cooperation.

To achieve "disentanglement", a complete review and assessment of the responsibilities presently shared by the two senior levels of government would have to be undertaken with the ultimate objective of reducing the areas of overlap to a minimum. The success of such an exercise would be entirely dependent on the extent of "give and take" between the federal and provincial governments. There would also have to be more than passing recognition by all concerned that the role and importance of minerals in today's world just cannot be compared with what they were when the BNA Act was drawn up.

The other option, one of "cooperation", appears to be more realistic. Governments have before them the constructive example of the Federal/Provincial Resource Taxation Review, and while cooperation is a

fragile method and progress is often extremely slow, a major advantage over disentanglement would be that broad national goals and guidelines could be formulated within the context of both federal/provincial and interprovincial policies. In short, with cooperation, control and responsibility would be shared; with disentanglement, the problem of control might be solved but the problem of assigning responsibility would worsen.

Policies affecting the mineral industry will inevitably continue to be greatly influenced by the federal/provincial relationship. To the extent that national policies in the mineral field emerge, they will require intergovernmental collaboration. We believe that industry should be more involved than it has been in the past in intergovernmental cooperation and consultative process. Not only should its views be useful to the governments concerned, but industry participation would also minimize the likelihood of it being caught in the grindstone of intergovernmental conflict as was experienced in the 70s. It is our view that effective policy making in Canada requires two kinds of consultation and partnership: between levels of government, and between all governments and the private sector.

FUNDAMENTAL NEEDS OF THE CANADIAN MINING INDUSTRY

Mining has always played a leading role in Canadian economic development. It has served to open up many of Canada's frontier areas, has stimulated the establishment and growth of many secondary, tertiary, and service industries and has contributed in a major way to the viability of Canada's balance of trade and payments.

Even though the Canadian economy has matured to a point where many other productive sectors will play an increasing role, Canada will always continue to rely heavily on the products of its mining industry to pay its way in an increasingly competitive world.

It is, therefore, a measure of both regional and national interest for governments and industry to coordinate their efforts so that policies and conditions can be put in place which will encourage the growth and future prosperity of the industry.

In Canada, we possess two of the three essential requirements which can ensure success: ample mineral endowment, and the technology to develop it.

The third requirement is a favourable "domestic climate". This can be attained provided our two senior levels of government and industry approach the matter in a spirit of true understanding and with conciliatory attitudes.

The mining industry recognizes that no constitution will be oriented to the particular needs of one sector or another. What it must do, however, is provide the necessary framework so that a clear division of responsibility and powers can be established, and the respective level of government concerned can proceed, unimpeded, to take the necessary actions. Moreover, any new arrangement must anticipate that federal and provincial aspirations will continue to evolve and change.

There must be mechanisms to accommodate that process, if Canada is to avoid a repeat of the intergovernmental conflict of the past decade.

In designing a governing framework and more particularly an appropriate "economic climate", several of the industry's characteristics should be specially noted:

1. Consistency and Stability

Mining normally requires long-range planning and large-scale capital investment. On average, lead times are of the order of six to ten years between the discovery of a mineable deposit and the coming on-stream of the new mine. An investment of up to \$300 million is not untypical of what may be required to develop a large base metal mine.

In light of these characteristics, the overriding need to encourage exploration and new mine development is consistency and stability in the overall regulatory and taxation regime.

2. Free Movement of Capital, Labour, Products and Services

Mining is a truly national industry. It carries on its activities from coast to coast and from the southern border to the high Arctic. Many of the leading mining companies operate mines and/or mills and smelters in several provinces and in the Territories. A number of companies also depend on each other either for smelter concentrate feed or for smelter/refining facilities. The free movement of capital, labour, products, and services across the country is, therefore, an essential requirement.

3. Competitiveness

Mining is export-oriented. Canadian minerals are currently exported to some 90 different markets and mineral exports of all kinds represent approximately one-third of the country's total exports. These

sales are made against increasingly strong international competition, which will inevitably grow as additional mineral-rich countries develop their resources. Further, the industry is a price "taker"--we cannot always pass on cost increases to our customers. To maintain its share of mineral world demand, and hopefully expand it, the Canadian mining industry must have access to the best procurable technology and must keep a tight rein on its costs.

4. Taxation

Implicit to international competitiveness is a realistic tax regime which takes account of the cyclical nature of mineral markets and recognizes the need for the mining industry to retain a sufficient share of its earnings in buoyant times to offset the depressed periods which inevitably follow.

This cyclicity is indeed one of a wide number of differences that are evident between the mining industry and the oil and gas industries. Others occur in such areas as pricing, marketing, the relative impact on regional development, the contribution to the balance of payments, and patterns of ownership and control. These different characteristics should be given recognition in determining taxation measures applicable to the mining industry.

Moreover, it is important to recognize that conditions under which Canada's mining industry will be called upon to operate in future years will be very different from what they are today. If Canada is to retain its position as a leading world mineral supplier, it may well be that governments will have little other option than to demonstrate increased flexibility and realism in their resource taxation measures. In the final analysis, taxation must be restricted to an aggregate level that the mining industry can afford to sustain and still remain competitive for both markets and capital.

5. The Environment

A further requirement is a set of environmental policies and regulations which do not strive for "a perfection not natural to the natural environment". Recognition must be given to the unescapable fact that if minerals are to be made available, and they are certainly essential to our human society, some disturbance of the natural environment is bound to occur as ores are extracted and processed. A balance is required which will lie appropriately between unrestricted exploitation and untouchable preservation. This applies particularly to northern areas of Canada, where much of the new mining projects will develop in the future.

6. Harmonization of Policies and Their Administration

Where provinces have jurisdiction, or where jurisdiction is shared, policies and their administration, to the extent possible, should be increasingly standardized and made compatible to decrease industry costs of compliance without detracting from policy intent.

7. Human Resources

Mining occurs where the ore is, and this frequently means that operations are located in remote areas. To attract and retain employees in such areas constitutes a real problem for the industry. It cannot be denied that living conditions in these remote locations are considerably different than those experienced by a majority of other Canadians.

Mining also suffers from a serious shortage of skilled and professional workers. Because of the general remoteness of its operations, the industry is particularly vulnerable to such shortages. Moreover, the problem is aggravated by inter-sector competition for similar skills, at a time when so many major projects are being developed elsewhere.

The mining industry has identified the "manpower" problem as one of the most critical issues it will have to face in the years ahead. For our part, we are assembling the data to identify the specific problem areas and possible remedial measures. These will deal with training programmes, support of technical schools, employment of women and native people. From governments, the industry will be looking to unimpeded movement of labour across provincial boundaries, incentives for training, and special consideration for employees in remote and isolated locations.

SUMMARY

In the process of constitutional change, The Mining Association of Canada urges governments to guard against the erosion of Canadian unity. Such an erosion and the economic fragmentation it entails would be extremely detrimental to business and the investment climate.

It is the manner in which governments have interpreted and applied the constitutional framework, rather than the framework itself, which has affected growth and development in the mining industry. Perhaps the most serious effect of Canadian federalism in the past decade is the way the gradual expansion of federal and provincial responsibilities have undermined the coherence and predictability of the policy environment. More particularly, the intergovernmental conflict over resource revenues has been extremely harmful to the industry.

There is considerable overlapping of responsibility in the range of policy instruments, activities and programmes through which the two senior levels of government can influence corporate behaviour in the minerals sector. Without effective coordination, this can lead to the undermining of provincial initiatives with respect to one another, as well as with regard to federal policies.

Two options are open to solve the proliferation of policies and regulations: disentanglement or cooperation. The latter offers the advantage of shared control and responsibilities.

Effective policy making in Canada requires two kinds of consultation and partnership; between levels of government, and between governments and the private sector.

The fundamental needs of the Canadian mining industry are:

1. Consistency and stability in the domestic climate;
2. The free movement of capital, labour, products and services;
3. The ability to remain internationally competitive;
4. A realistic level of aggregate taxation;
5. A balance of economic and environmental interest and requirements;
6. The harmonization of governmental policies and of their implementation;
7. The ability to attract and retain a skilled work force.

THE MINING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The Mining Association of Canada is the national organization of the mining industry and is composed of companies engaged in mineral exploration, mining, smelting, refining and semi-fabrication. Its membership includes producers of base metals, gold, silver, other precious metals, uranium, iron ore, molybdenum, and some industrial minerals such as asbestos and potash.

Member companies account for more than 95 percent of Canada's output of metals and major industrial materials.

The Association's main role is to project the views of the industry on a national scale and coordinate its efforts with those of government departments in regard to policies affecting exploration, mining and processing, and the development of exports. It also coordinates research within the industry, with emphasis on such matters as rock mechanics, metallurgy and other technical developments, and the disposal of industrial wastes.

The MAC works in close cooperation with the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the industry's professional and technical body, the provincial mining associations, the chambers of mines and other similar groups across Canada.

LIST OF MEMBER COMPANIES

Advocate Mines Limited
Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited The - Algoma Ore Division
Allan Potash Mines
ASARCO Incorporated - Buchans Unit
Asbestos Corporation Limited
Bethlehem Copper Corporation
Brenda Mines Ltd.
British Newfoundland Exploration Limited
Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation Limited
Caland Ore Company Limited
Camflo Mines Limited
Campbell Chibougamau Mines Ltd.
Campbell Red Lake Mines Limited
Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Limited
Carey Canada Inc.
Cassiar Resources Limited
Central Canada Potash
Cliffs of Canada Limited
Coast Copper Company, Limited
Cominco Ltd.
Consolidated Canadian Faraday Limited
Conwest Exploration Company Limited
Craigmont Mines Limited
Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
Denison Mines Limited
Dickenson Mines Limited
Discovery Mines Limited
Dome Mines Limited
Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited
Eldorado Nuclear Limited
Esso Minerals Canada
Falconbridge Copper Limited
Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited
Giant Yellowknife Mines Limited
Gibraltar Mines Limited
Gulf Minerals Canada Limited
Heath Steele Mines Limited
Hollinger Argus Limited
Hudbay Mining Ltd.
Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited
Inco Limited
Indusmin Limited
International Minerals & Chemical Corporation (Canada) Limited
Iron Ore Company of Canada

Johns-Manville Canada Inc.
Kerr Addison Mines Limited
Labrador Mining and Exploration Company Limited
Lac d'Amiante du Quebec, Ltée
Lamaque Mining Company (1964) Limited
Lolor Mines Limited
Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines, Limited
Mattabi Mines Limited
McIntyre Mines Limited
Metallgesellschaft Canada Limited
Mines Gaspé
Newmont Mines Limited
Noranda Mines Limited
Onakawana Development Limited
Pamour Porcupine Mines, Limited
Pan Ocean Oil Ltd.
Patino Mines (Quebec) Limited
Pine Point Mines Limited
Placer Development Limited
Potash Company of America
QIT - Fer et Titane Inc.
Quebec Cartier Mining Company
Rayrock Resources Limited
Rio Algom Limited
Rycon Mines Limited
Selco Mining Corporation Limited
Shell Canada Resources Limited
Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited
Sigma Mines (Quebec) Limited
Steep Rock Iron Mines Limited
Sunro Mines Limited
Supercrest Mines Limited
Teck Corporation Limited
Texasgulf Metals Company
Union Minière Explorations and Mining Corporation Limited
United Keno Hill Mines Limited
United Siscoe Mines Limited
Uranerz Exploration and Mining Limited
Urangesellschaft Canada Limited
Western Mines Limited
Willroy Mines Limited

Government
Publications

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE PROVINCIAL MINISTERS OF MINES

An "Executive Summary"
Effective Industry - Government Liason
The Key to Successful Mineral Resource Management

The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

Halifax
October 27-28, 1980

THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND METALLURGY

President: D. E. G. Schmitt, Noranda Mines Limited, P.O. Box 45, Commerce Court West, Toronto, Ont. M5L 1B5
Executive Director: G. F. Skilling — Secretary-Treasurer: W. J. Rodger
Headquarters: Suite 400, 1150 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Quebec H3A 2M3 — Phone: 1-514-842-3461

September 24, 1980

An "Executive Summary" to the 37th Annual Conference of Provincial Ministers of Mines, in Halifax, Nova Scotia

Effective Industry - Government Liason The Key to Successful Mineral Resource Management

The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, with some 11,600 members has more than 80 years of experience in promoting education for the economic extraction of "valuable minerals", which include coal, natural gas, oil, metals and industrial minerals.

The mineral potential of Canada, while substantial, is without real value so long as the minerals remain in their natural state within the crust of the earth. The technical knowledge, talents, skills, and experience of the members of this Institute, provide a key to the "added value" which created new wealth in the amount of ~~\$2.8~~ billions in 1979, - the equivalent of \$1,200 for every man, woman, and child in Canada (as compared to \$900 from forest products).

There will be increasing opportunity for employment in the mineral industries of Canada through the next ten years. With growing demand for mineral products, there is an overall shortage of technically qualified people, who are available for career development in our industry. C.I.M. strongly recommends the application of your influence in high places, and the assignment of your staffs in appropriate proportions:

- (a) to encourage the curriculum presentation of interesting mineral facts as a regular teaching practice through elementary to high school levels;
- (b) establish a practical participatory program for "Junior Mineral Developers", at the age level which attracts and diverts some students to Junior Ranger programs in public parks, and to 4H Clubs in rural farm settings.

The expertise and co-operation of the C.I.M. organization across Canada is offered to assist in the development of an innovative and important program to achieve broader public interest, involvement, and appreciation of the mineral potential of this country.

THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND METALLURGY

President D. E. G. Schmitt, Noranda Mines Limited, P.O. Box 45, Commerce Court West, Toronto, Ont. M5L 1B5
Executive Director G. F. Skilling — Secretary-Treasurer W. J. Rodger
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September 24, 1980

TO : The 37th Annual Conference of Provincial Ministers
of Mines
Halifax, Nova Scotia

RE : Effective Industry - Government Liason -
the Key to Successful Mineral Resource Management

The opportunity to make this submission is very much appreciated. It may be appropriate at this time to recall that our origin dates from the formation in 1887, of the "Gold Miners Club of Halifax", which later became the Mining Society of Nova Scotia. It supported similar groups of mining people in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, who agreed on certain common purposes in the early 1890's, and obtained a Charter in 1898 as the "Canadian Mining Institute", - amended in 1920 to the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and the "M" in our C.I.M. logo, accepted under by-law in 1942, signifies Minerals, Mining and Metallurgy!

The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy represents the interests and concerns of more than 11,600 technical and professional persons from a variety and range of disciplines, and includes some 260 corporate members for their moral and financial support. However, we are not a political, lobbying, or pressure group! More than 90% of our members are Canadian and each has one vote. Our purposes include:

- (a) promotion of the 'arts' and 'sciences' related to the economical production of "valuable minerals", through the preparation, discussion and publication of technical papers;
- (b) the "valuable minerals" include coal, natural gas, oil, metals, and the industrial minerals, - all elemental substances in their natural form within the crust of the earth, - (which in their natural buried state have no "real value" until extracted, separated, and processed for use and sale in competitive world markets);

- (c) concerted action upon such matters as generally affect mining and metallurgy in Canada;
- (d) determination to encourage the mineral industries by all lawful and honourable means.

The membership of this Institute has the technical capabilities, knowledge, skills, experience, and management capacity to add "real value" to Canada's natural mineral potential via exploration, identification, drilling, extraction, separation, concentration, and processing. The value added in 1979 mineral production, to our Gross National Product, was \$26.1 billions; - and exceeded the value of any other Canadian basic resource sector (whether Forest Products, or Agriculture, or Fisheries).

Our Institute functions are planned, organized, and directed to promote communication and personal participation in professional, self development, and educational programs, on a continuing and growing basis, to attract the interests of university undergraduates, experienced professional engineers, scientists, and executive managers. We work through six geographical Districts across Canada, and through seven specialized Divisions or Societies, via sixty three Branches, with supporting Education and Public Relations Committees, to promote the 'arts' and 'sciences' in the best interests of Canadian mineral producers. We seek every opportunity to communicate the satisfactions and pride to be derived from career employment in the mineral industries.

However, in the circumstances of increasing demand for mineral products, - particularly the metals and hydrocarbons, - there is an increasing competition for, and a growing shortage of technically qualified persons for employment. Considering that the real mineral value added to our Gross National Product is the equivalent of some \$1,200 for every person in Canada, and that the productivity per person employed in the mineral industries has a greater dollar value than for any other resource based industry in Canada, we strongly recommend that you, as ex-officio Honorary-Members of C.I.M., use your influence, - together and separately, - to:

- (a) encourage in the curriculum of our elementary schools, the presentation of interesting mineral facts and characteristics in simple, meaningful terms as a regular teaching practice in classroom sessions;

- (b) assign administrative and informational staffs to promote the mineral sciences to groups of students at an age and stage in their educational development, when they might otherwise be diverted to the experiences of a 4H Club activity, or a Junior Forest Ranger program. Interest and enthusiasm for the natural sciences, - and particularly the mineral sciences, can be attracted and stimulated by:
- (i) the establishment of footpath tours to discover, examine, and learn the significance of local geological features, in terms of relief, elevation, and depression; - the nature and depth of soils, - their peculiarities and differences, - contours, the effects of drainage on the cultivation and growth of the flora and fauna, the natural minerals and processes within the soils which are influenced by what lies beneath the surface;
 - (ii) the initiation of canoe routes in Provincial Parks - specifically related to the more advanced investigation and study of unusual geological occurrences;
 - (iii) the encouragement of "rock-hound" hobbies, excursions and adventures, in the exploration for, and collection of meaningful specimens for interpretations;
 - (v) the establishment of imaginative model mines, oil and gas wells, to assist in the understanding and appreciation of very significant resources;
 - (vi) the organization of student work parties for the development of programs as suggested above, the re-establishment of vegetation on storage piles of treated mill tailings, - the control of erosion by drainage repairs, etc., etc., in mining areas. Under the leadership of teachers during vacation months, these pursuits could be a learning experience for all concerned.

C.I.M. is prepared to encourage co-operation with Ministry staffs, in the initiation and development of innovative programs that will provide meaningful involvement and attract the interests of students at all levels, toward careers in the mineral industry of Canada.

Employment opportunities in the mineral industry now, and through the next ten years, will provide a variety of challenging jobs for technicians, technologists; graduates and post graduates, ranging in discipline from geology, chemistry, and materials sciences, through civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, metallurgical, and industrial engineering. The attractions of our industry should be presented at all levels and in organized programs that will encourage more women to participate; and should provide financial assistance for the pursuit of worth while research projects in Canada.

Your influence, support, and encouragement in all Provinces, will provide credible evidence of Effective Industry - Government Liason; and a powerful push to Successful Mineral Resource Management.

Respectfully Submitted


D. E. G. Schmitt
President

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Government
Ministries

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE PROVINCIAL MINISTERS OF MINES

Effective Industry - Government Liaison
The Key to Successful Mineral Resource Management

The Coal Association of Canada

Halifax
October 27-28, 1980

THE COAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

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355 - 4TH AVENUE S.W., CALGARY, ALBERTA T2P 0J1
TELEPHONE (403) 262-1544
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PRESIDENT
GARNET T. PAGE

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G.T.P. 1980-09-22

THE COAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA "EFFECTIVE INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT LIAISON- THE KEY TO SUCCESSFUL MINERAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT"

SCENARIO

Coal has been mined in Canada for about three centuries. Until the discovery of vast domestic supplies of oil and gas in the late 1940's, coal supplied about one-half of Canada's energy needs. Commencing about 1950, almost all coal use for domestic heating, industrial energy and transportation energy switched to petroleum products and natural gas.

However in the late 1960's and early 1970's it became increasingly clear that the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would rely increasingly on their coal deposits for the production of electricity; and that Ontario should consider adding Canadian sources of coal supply to the amounts historically supplied by nearby mines in the U.S.A. Decisions of this kind are proven wise by the rapid escalation of world oil prices since 1973.

At about the same time, Japan's rapidly increasing demand for metallurgical coal for steelmaking provided the opportunity for the rapid growth of metallurgical coal production, particularly in Alberta and British Columbia. New companies were formed, and new coal handling terminal facilities were constructed. A new, modern and efficient system of dedicated unit trains were designed and taken into use. This demand has since been added to by the needs of a number of other countries.

The growth of these two main markets for Canadian coal caused the creation of a new coal industry that is vastly different from its predecessor. Instead of more than 400 small producers in the 1930's, Canada has today only 10 large, and very few small producers. There is potential for about two more larger producers if markets and opportunities develop.

The rapid growth of Canada's new coal industry came about at a time when the federal and provincial governments had not fully perceived the many implications of this new industry. While there were some generally relevant laws and regulations, these could not have foreseen the tremendous new pressures caused by O.P.E.C.'s actions, by the new concerns related to the environment, and by the problems of definition of energy resource ownership and of rights to revenues to governments in taxes and royalties.

The coal bearing provinces have since announced relevant policies, and how they are to be implemented is still being developed in some cases. The federal government has not yet announced a coal policy, but it did subscribe to an International Energy Agency document entitled "I.E.A. Policy and Principles for Action-re Coal" on May 22, 1979. This policy states that it is important to Canada's continuing objective of energy self sufficiency that Canadian coal be used as an energy source in every circumstance that such use is economically and technically feasible over the long term, and in the public interest; bearing in mind Canada's resources and reserves of all energy sources.

Shortly thereafter, The Coal Association of Canada endorsed a statement of policy and principles for Canadian action re coal, (Annex "A") reflecting in detail that adopted by the International Energy Agency.

In May, 1980, the report of the World Coal Study was made public. It's conclusions (Annex "B") reinforce strongly the above policy and principles, and predictions of rapid growth of world demand for thermal coal and coal products for decades to come.

In confirmation of the views referred to above, the Venice Summit, on June 22, 23, 1980, declared, inter alia, "Together we intend to double coal production and use by early 1990. We will encourage long term commitments by coal producers and consumers. It will be necessary to improve infrastructures in both exporting and importing countries, as far as is economically justified, to ensure the required supply and use of coal." Canada subscribed to this declaration.

On September 15, 1980, the federal government made public a "Background Paper on Coal, 1980". This document identifies a number of choices that Canada must make regarding coal, and invites comment about these choices in advance of the government deciding on a national coal policy in the first half of 1981.

This scenario indicates that much more coal will be mined in the coal bearing provinces of Canada. How much is mined will depend not only on the coal industry's success in marketing coal, and producing and moving it to its customers within Canada or to tidewater; but also upon the policies and regulations of governments and how they are interpreted and applied by their Ministers and officials.

GOVERNMENT-INDUSTRY RELATIONS

Governments and business have both grown in size and complexity during the past few decades, and it appears that this trend will continue. This has led to the existence of two kinds of administrative cultures, one government and one private sector. They arise because government and business often see their responsibilities, time-frames, objectives, and relations with the media and the public quite differently. This situation has created a crisis of expectations in terms of their respective roles and responsibilities. Sometimes they adopt an adversary relationship and may even

result in the public assignment of blame and responsibility for unfortunate situations that occur.

In recent years the attention of governments shifted to the initiation of policies and programs to achieve greater equity, to create meaningful jobs for the underemployed and unemployed, to provide adequate health and welfare services, social justice, and a better quality of life, based on the premise that modern governments could provide effective solutions to social and economic problems. All of these activities are laudable and necessary, but tend to be far more concerned with income distribution than with income creation. However, it must be remembered that the private sector, of which the coal mining industry is a part, is the only engine Canada has to generate economic growth and income.

The potentially abrasive relationships referred to above may be made less so if governments recognize that the detailed regulation of how business does its job is counterproductive, if industry recognizes that good "homework" is a necessary condition to having its point of view considered by government and the public, and both government and industry refrain from public "scapegoating" because both sides suffer from such posturing.

For industries like the coal mining industry, the appearance of abrasive and confused government-industry relationships, as well as less than harmonious government-government relationships, can be a source of serious delays and consternation among its actual and potential offshore customers, because the Canadian situation is so unlike the relationships between the business community in other countries such as Japan and Germany.

The Canadian business environment continues to change rapidly because of the clusters of new and additional regulations imposed by governments. As this process continues, it will be essential that dialogue between government and industry be maintained and improved, so that both may achieve their objectives efficiently with minimum discord.

INDUSTRY'S ROLE IN IMPROVED GOVERNMENT-LIAISON

The Canadian coal mining industry's role in government-industry liaison is patterned along the following general lines, all of which should be continued and strengthened by individual companies and by The Coal Association of Canada, as may be appropriate:

1. Learn about and understand the objectives of governments and the decision making process; with the object of more timely and more effective inputs to the preparation of laws and regulations.
2. Prepare competent presentations of points of view to governments.

3. Establish and maintain good relationships with government officials, in the identification and solution of problems arising from the application of laws and regulations.
4. Inform governments as far in advance as possible of social and economic problems that are foreseen. Matters of concern may range from manpower needs to market difficulties, all of which could have serious implications for both the coal industry or an individual coal mining company, the people in a community, and the government.
5. Bear in mind that public and media attitudes, and the attitudes of those responsible for government process, are affected more by what the coal mining industry does, rather than by what it says.

GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN IMPROVED GOVERNMENT-INDUSTRY LIAISON

Government's largest single contribution to improved government-industry liaison is in attempting to understand how the coal mining industry operates, and how government actions may be either supportive or counterproductive to its efforts. For example, there are a number of government actions, such as taxation and royalty regimes or environmental constraints on coal mining that greatly increase mining costs, that are decisive in whether coal will be mined or not.

Another example is that of coal marketing for export, in which governments and Canadian missions abroad can play a positive and supportive role, but in which direct governmental intervention in coal sales would probably be disastrous.

In the belief that this discussion of the relationships between governments and the Canadian coal mining industry will benefit from specific suggestions for consideration and appropriate action by provincial governments, the following items are noted:

1. Avoid establishing requirements that will prevent or delay unduly the siting, financing, construction and operation of coal mines or facilities to use coal, in cases where the fundamental concerns and expectations for such developments are met.
2. Avoid actions that reduce the domestic and international price advantage of coal, that could arise from federal-provincial competition for taxation. Specifically, in the present constitutional review process, ensure that the coal mining industry is not burdened with a resulting regulatory framework that is more complex and burdensome than at present. Supportive government policies for exploration, development, research and the development of new technology, and provision for a fair return to investors are essential.

3. Bear in mind that the coal mining industry is different from other energy resources in all aspects; including exploration, development, pricing, and patterns of ownership, control and markets.
4. Ensure that environmental controls are practical, technically sound, and necessary.
5. Recognize the need for positive, stable and certain policies relating to the coal mining and its product.

Delegates may be interested in this Association's views about the federal government's study of a National Marketing Corporation, insofar as it would relate to the coal industry (Annex 'C'). These views are definitely negative, and alternative federal government activities considered useful are suggested. Your attention is invited to this matter because of the predicted negative effects on successful resource management, the theme of this Conference and which is of critical importance to Canada, provincial governments and the coal industry, should a national trading corporation concerned with coal exports be formed by the federal government.

CONCLUSION

There is an obvious need for effective industry-government liaison, as the key to successful mineral resource management. To be most effective, however, industry-government liaison must be based on commitment to the process by both sides, and must be continuous, substantive and anticipatory rather than occasional, ad hoc and reactive. Both sides must work together inventing the future, rather than merely reacting to the initiatives and aspirations of others, such as protest movements.

If these things happen, an improved and much more productive style of decision making and conflict resolution can result.

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Government
Publications

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE PROVINCIAL MINISTERS OF MINES

Substance of Remarks by J. A. Macleod
President, Shell Canada Resources Limited

Halifax
October 27-28, 1980

SUBSTANCE OF REMARKS TO BE DELIVERED TO THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL
CONFERENCE OF THE PROVINCIAL MINISTERS OF MINES, HALIFAX, NOVA
SCOTIA, OCTOBER 27, 1980, BY J. M. MACLEOD

CONFERENCE THEME: EFFECTIVE INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS -
THE KEY TO SUCCESSFUL MINERAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

IT SEEMS SELF-EVIDENT THAT ALL PARTICIPANTS IN THIS CONFERENCE WOULD
BE ABLE TO AGREE QUICKLY THAT EFFECTIVE INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT LIAISON
IS A KEY TO SUCCESSFUL MINERAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. ONE MIGHT ONLY
ASK WHETHER IT IS A BIT EXTRAVAGANT TO SAY IT IS THE KEY AS DOES THE
THEME STATEMENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

I REJECT ANY INFERENCE OF SUCH EXTRAVAGANCE IF WE ALL SHARE THE VIEW
THAT THE PRODUCT OF EFFECTIVE INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT LIAISON SHOULD BE
AN ENVIRONMENT OF ENLIGHTENED, STABLE PUBLIC POLICY WITHIN WHICH
INDUSTRY WILL BE MOTIVATED TO APPLY ITS TECHNOLOGICAL, MANAGERIAL
AND FINANCIAL CAPABILITIES TO THE FULLEST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF
CANADA'S MINERAL RESOURCES IN A SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE WAY.

I SUGGEST THAT THE ISSUE THAT THIS CONFERENCE SHOULD COME TO GRIPS
WITH IS IDENTIFICATION OF THE ROLE, WITHIN THE ENTIRE SPHERE OF
INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT LIAISON THAT THE MINES MINISTERS CONFERENCE AS
AN "INSTITUTION" CAN BE SHAPED TO FULFILL WITH UNIQUE
EFFECTIVENESS.

I DO NOT PRESUME TO HAVE PRE-IDENTIFIED THAT ROLE BUT I WILL BE
SURPRISED IF SUCH A ROLE CANNOT BE DEFINED. IF IT CANNOT, IT SEEMS
APPARENT THAT INSTITUTION SHOULD BE GRACEFULLY DISBANDED - AT LEAST
IN SO FAR AS IT BEING A CONFERENCE INCLUSIVE OF INDUSTRY
PARTICIPATION.

I WILL TAKE THE NEXT FEW MINUTES TO COMMUNICATE SOME VIEWS ABOUT THE
EVOLVING GOVERNMENT-INDUSTRY LIAISON PROCESS THAT MAY BE USEFUL
BACKGROUND TO DELIBERATION ON THE ISSUE.

THE FIRST PREMISE WORTH TESTING IS WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS COMPATIBILITY OF PURPOSES, AS BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT, IN RESPECT OF LIAISON BETWEEN THE TWO. I SUGGEST THAT THERE ARE THREE PRINCIPAL PURPOSES OF LIAISON FROM THE INDUSTRY VIEWPOINT. THESE ARE:

- TO PROVIDE INFORMATION AND ADVICE TO GOVERNMENTS THAT WILL ASSIST GOVERNMENT TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF THE POLICY DECISIONS THEY MUST TAKE, WHILE THOSE DECISIONS ARE IN THE FORMULATIVE STAGES
- TO PROVIDE INFORMATION AND ADVICE TO GOVERNMENTS ON REGULATIONS, PROCEDURES AND PRACTICES BY WHICH POLICY DECISIONS, ONCE TAKEN, WILL BE ADMINISTERED MOST EFFECTIVELY
- TO FURTHER THE LEGITIMATE INTERESTS OF INDUSTRY.

I CONSIDER THAT ALL THREE OF THESE INDUSTRY PURPOSES ARE COMPATIBLE WITH WHAT THE PURPOSES OF GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE IN LIAISON.

THE NEXT IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION MIGHT BE THE ENVIRONMENT WITHIN WHICH FUTURE LIAISON WILL NECESSARILY BE CONDUCTED. IT SEEMS CLEAR THAT KEY INFLUENCES ON THIS ENVIRONMENT WILL BE:

- GROWTH IN THE ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF MINERAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN BOTH PROVINCIAL AND NATIONAL CONTEXTS AND, UNDOUBTEDLY, AN IMBALANCE AS TO THE DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL PROVINCES
- GROWTH IN THE COMPLEXITY OF PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES RELATED TO MINERAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT. AN EXAMPLE WOULD BE THE NEED FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENTS RATHER THAN SIMPLE ECONOMIC ASSESSMENTS OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
- GROWTH IN THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE CONVENTIONAL ECONOMIC, OR EVEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC, ASPECTS OF POLICY ISSUES ARE IMPINGED UPON BY POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS, BOTH THOSE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL TO ANY SINGLE POLITICAL JURISDICTION.

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NEXT WE MIGHT CONSIDER THE COMPLEX LIAISON MATRIX THAT NOW EXISTS AND IS NOT LIKELY TO DIMINISH - IF YOU ACCEPT THAT THE ISSUES WILL GROW IN SIGNIFICANCE, COMPLEXITY AND POLITICAL PROFILE. THIS MATRIX RESULTS FROM LINKAGE OF THE FOLLOWING ADVISORS/DECISION-MAKERS IN THE POLICY FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION PROCESSES:

IN GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS

REGULATORY BODIES

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANTS TO MINISTERS

MINISTERS

CABINET COMMITTEES

CAUCUS OR CAUCUS COMMITTEES

COMMITTEES OF LEGISLATURES

INDIVIDUAL M.L.A.'S

FIRST MINISTERS

IN INDUSTRY

PROFESSIONAL STAFF

OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

REPRESENTING INDIVIDUAL CORPORATIONS, AND

REPRESENTING ASSOCIATIONS.

IN PARALLEL WITH THIS DIRECT LIAISON MATRIX, WE SHOULD ALSO RECOGNIZE THAT THERE HAS DEVELOPED A VIRTUAL COTTAGE INDUSTRY IN PRIVATELY-SPONSORED CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS FOR THE PURPOSE OF "EXCHANGING VIEWS" ON TOPICAL ISSUES. THESE DEPEND FOR THEIR EXISTENCE IN PART UPON BEING ABLE TO BRING GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY SPOKESMEN TO THE SAME PLATFORM. I HAVE NOT MADE ANY CONSCIOUS ATTEMPT TO EXAGGERATE THE MATRIX. I BELIEVE THAT THERE HAVE BEEN AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE VALID REASONS FOR MULTIPLE CONTACTS THROUGH THIS MATRIX DEPENDING ON THE NATURE OF ANY ISSUE. I STRONGLY SUGGEST, HOWEVER, THAT THE UNIQUELY EFFECTIVE LIAISON ROLE OF THE

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MINES MINISTERS CONFERENCE CANNOT BE PROPERLY FOCUSED IN THE ABSENCE OF CONSCIOUS RECOGNITION THAT IT MUST BE CAPABLE OF COMPLEMENTING THIS MATRIX IN SOME UNIQUE WAY OR EFFECTIVELY DISPLACING SOME PART OF THE MATRIX IN RESPECT OF SOME TYPES OF ISSUE.

NOT THE LEAST OF OUR CONSIDERATIONS SHOULD BE OUR MUTUAL PUBLIC CONSTITUENCIES. I REFER TO "OUR" MUTUAL PUBLIC CONSTITUENCIES ADVISEDLY BECAUSE IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS THE PUBLIC IS THE CONSTITUENCY FROM WHICH INDUSTRY DERIVES ITS ACCEPTABILITY AS AN INSTITUTION - A LESSON WE HAVE BEEN SLOW TO LEARN IN THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY. IF WE EVER THOUGHT THAT THE PUBLIC COULD BE LEFT OUT OF THE POLICY FORMULATION PROCESS AS UNINFORMED OR MISINFORMED BYSTANDERS, THAT MISGUIDED THINKING HAS BEEN REDIRECTED BY THE COMBINED INFLUENCES OF PUBLIC INTEREST GROUPS, THE AGE OF INSTANT COMMUNICATION AND THE AGE OF THE PUBLIC OPINION POLL. IT WOULD SEEM THAT THE QUESTION FOR THE MINES MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN THIS REGARD IS WHETHER THERE IS SOME UNIQUE ROLE THAT IT CAN PLAY - DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, TO REINFORCE THE PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAMS OF BOTH GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY CONCERNING MINERAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT.

I BEGAN BY SUGGESTING THAT THIS CONFERENCE SHOULD ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF ROLE IDENTIFICATION IN THE INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT LIAISON PROCESS AND BY ADMITTING I HAD NOT PRE-IDENTIFIED THAT ROLE. I WAS NOT WITHHOLDING THE ANSWER FOR THE CONCLUSION OF MY REMARKS FOR DRAMATIC EFFECT.

MEANINGFUL ROLE IDENTIFICATION IS THE CHALLENGE TO THE CONFERENCE. BE ASSURED THAT THE OBJECTIVE OF MORE EFFECTIVE INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT LIAISON IS WORTHY BUT A LESSER OBJECTIVE OF MORE LIAISON IS NOT.

I HOPE THAT MY REMARKS WILL MAKE SOME USEFUL CONTRIBUTION TO YOUR DELIBERATIONS.

J. M. MACLEOD

PRESIDENT, SHELL CANADA RESOURCES LIMITED

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THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE PROVINCIAL MINISTERS OF MINES

Brief
From the Prospectors and
Developers Association

Halifax
October 27-28, 1980

metals ahead of oil and gas. Furthermore, as most of you are aware, with the exception of Alberta and looking to the future, the impact of exploration and mining for most of the remaining provinces will continue to outweigh that of oil and gas production.

We find it difficult to understand why you as individuals, when taking into account the relative impact of the Mining Industry to the economy of not only your province but the country as a whole, accept what appears to be a junior role in your cabinets relative to your portfolio position.

1. To the Mines Ministers

(a) Retrieval and Storage of Diamond Drill Core

With reference to the memo received from the Saskatchewan Mining Association concerning the above, unfortunately we were not represented at the meeting held in Toronto on September 12th last because of some adverse circumstances. We do, however, support the "general agreement between government geologists and industry representatives on the principles of core retrieval and storage, particularly on the basis of avoiding duplication of work, and the ability to return to examine data in the light of new techniques or theories."

The major concerns as outlined by the Saskatchewan Mining Association that would form a basis for discussion by the joint

committee upon first examination appear to be realistic but as is further pointed out uniform and/or compulsory legislation may very well create more problems of major concern than it would solve.

Although we recognize the delicate nature in touching on the subject of retrieving and recording other exploration information from presentations at a previous Mines Ministers Conference, nonetheless we feel it should be at least discussed further even if only for the same rationale of avoiding duplication of work. This could particularly help the independent prospector and Junior Mining Company.

(b) Land Withdrawals

Over the last few years we have experienced an increase in land withdrawals by both the Provincial and Federal Governments to varying degrees. Again, we urge both levels of Government to consider how serious this action has been in discouraging exploration in certain areas. For whatever reason, whether it be Native land claims or provincial parks, etc., the overall effect when examined objectively does not benefit the average Canadian, the Province or Territory, nor Canada at large.

(c) Compulsory Government Participation

Again, in various provinces throughout the country, the trend towards Government participation and intervention in exploration

continues. Canada leads the world in per capita production of minerals and metals mainly as a result of the private enterprise system based on incentives and motivation. With the Manitoba Government eliminating compulsory participation a few years ago, we have a good example of where the results have been positive and the change has been well received by all sectors of the mining industry.

(d) Public Image

Although the Canadian producers are taking the brunt of this concern, the Prospectors and Developers Association have worked diligently with the Mining Association of Canada and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy with their "Educational" and "Face-to-Face" programs in providing not only manpower but a considerable amount of money for a budget of our size.

In this area, we see political expediency and distortions by the media overriding the facts and common sense. We feel the Governments have an even greater obligation and role to play here that seems to be avoided from time to time. Coupled to the public image are the environmental regulations that are often inconsistent and unreasonable to a certain degree. To keep the whole issue in perspective, tobacco and alcohol are known to create extreme health problems whereas sulphur, asbestos, radon, etc. may be causing some harm yet the latter, in terms of Government action, seems to get lost at the bottom of the priority list.

(e) Federal-Provincial Relations

As stated earlier, the Prospectors and Developers Association is chiefly concerned with the exploration sector of the industry but without a uniform definition of taxable mining income in Canada whereby the Federal and Provincial Governments come to some agreement resulting in a decrease in the combined tax rate, the expenditure of exploration dollars will become fewer and fewer.

2. To the Provincial and Federal Mines Ministers

(a) Junior Mining Companies or the Small Mining Enterprises

In September 1979, following the Mines Ministers Conference in Winnipeg, Manitoba, a conference took place at the Harbour Castle Hilton Hotel in Toronto to openly discuss the future role of the Junior Mining Company in Canada. The event was sponsored and organized by the Prospectors and Developers Association in conjunction with Dr. George Miller and his staff of the Centre for Resource Studies, Queen's University. It was considered a success not only in terms of attendance but particularly in that we were most fortunate in getting speakers of stature and influence. There were, of course, some harsh realities that had to be faced at the time but since then the Association has continued its dialogue with the Ontario Securities Commission in particular, also with the Vancouver Stock Exchange and Toronto Stock Exchange indirectly, and a follow-up panel discussion featured at the

Convention. Much to our satisfaction we believe there are now some definite signs of progress. It is generally agreed that the existing regulations are "unrealistic and complicated". A new "set of rules" should do much to bring about the resurgence of the Junior Mining Companies and in turn do much to increase exploration throughout Canada to a major degree.

Last March, the Honourable Frank Drea, Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations, announced the joint appointment of the Prospectors and Developers Association and the Ontario Securities Commission of a committee to conduct a review of O.S.C. Policy 3-02 and other regulations and policies administered by the O.S.C. in carrying out its responsibilities as they apply to junior mining and oil companies.

The committee has been requested to review the O.S.C.'s regulations and policies in this area in the light of comments made by representatives of the affected industry that existing regulations and policies have impeded financing activities and limited corporate flexibility to an extent greater than necessary to carry out the O.S.C.'s mandate.

The O.S.C. was also engaged in discussions with the British Columbia Government and regulatory authorities with a view to exploring arrangements through which the O.S.C. could permit the distribution of securities effected through the facilities of the Vancouver Stock Exchange to residents of Ontario.

The Prospectors and Developers Association was also asked to recommend a new member to the O.S.C. following the resignation of the former Chairman, Mr. James Baillie. This has now been formally approved in a letter from the Premier of Ontario.

As was stated in last year's brief, we would be very much disappointed if all the Provincial and Federal Mines Ministers were not only cognizant of the importance of the Junior Mining Company but also that they would be anxious to persuade their various governments to legislate the necessary taxation and regulatory laws that would accommodate the resurgence of the Junior Mining Company. As we see it, cooperation and action by both the Provincial and Federal Government are needed. Security regulations are under Provincial jurisdiction, as you well know, but the Federal Government can provide the tax incentives to the investor, prospector, entrepreneurs and Junior Mining Company team.

It should also be stressed again that studies have clearly indicated that the Junior Mining Company of the past has complemented the direction and success of Mining Exploration Companies, whether they be small, medium or large.

(b) Geological, Geophysical and Geochemical Data Base

Without the very fine efforts and expertise of the professionals involved in providing the above to the exploration

fraternity, Canada would not be a leading mineral and metal producer today. For this very simple reason alone it would be a mistake to curtail any survey activities because of budget restraints. If anything, the work should be increased in all parts of the country.

(c) Access and Infrastructure

Years ago, Mr. Duplessis had the foresight and power to open up parts of Northern Quebec with a network of roads, the routes of which appeared to be chosen at random. Nonetheless, this resulted in a high density of exploration and numerous new mines were discovered in the ensuing years. We encourage all Governments of Canada to open up their northern areas with a network of roads.

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THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE PROVINCIAL MINISTERS OF MINES

Deregulation

British Columbia & Yukon Chamber of Mines

Halifax
October 27-28, 1980

Deregulation

Mineral explorers share the Canadian public's concern about the answer to the question "How much government is enough?" But even more important, and relevant, are the questions "Are taxpayer's getting full value from the governments they support?" and "Is the burden of government needlessly greater than the direct costs imposed?" Because prospectors and mineral explorers range widely in their activity, they encounter more of government than many other Canadians. On behalf of its members, the Chamber of Mines submits to the Provincial Mines Ministers that Deregulation is a vital issue which merits their attention.

Most people think of Deregulation as the process by which the number of forms to be filled, or the number of copies of forms to be made, or the number of agencies to which copies of forms are to be submitted, should be reduced. However, Deregulation must be more than that because the number of forms, copies and agencies are but symptoms. The underlying problem is the historic rise of political and governmental institutions which are competitors with each other or, even worse, adversaries.

It is a matter of record that the Federal and Provincial governments have divided authority under the British North America Act. Similarly, within British Columbia, there is a record of provincial administration in which separate departments have evolved independently under varying statutory authority to pursue different goals and, in the case of resource departments, within discordant geographic regions. In addition, a fourth level of government - Regional Districts - exists in British Columbia with overlapping authority and responsibilities pertaining to resources.

During the past decade, some rationalization of government has occurred in B.C. The establishment of the Environment and Land Use Committee and Secretariat has introduced a system whereby Departmental Ministers promote cooperative resource study, planning, project approval and regulation. The Provincial Government has also recently established a Ministry of Deregulation. We see this as a positive step. However, this department has a limited mandate and therefore, in the Chamber's opinion, limited prospects for success. A counter current in the same period has been the granting to Regional Districts of authority and responsibility for the preparation of land use plans.

The fact remains that in 1980 new B.C. mining ventures must approach 60 or more Federal, Provincial, Regional District and perhaps Municipal agencies in the course of time from discovery to mine production. They will be directed by some 75 statutes and even more regulations. This is excessive. Occasionally mining ventures may be burdened by Federal-Provincial resource control, or taxation disputes. More likely, they can be frustrated by uncertainty and delay arising from the effect of conflicting policies, statutory and regulatory provisions, or by administrative organization and policing. An excessive regulatory burden might postpone or even terminate a mineral project.

Mining benefits from both good government and strong demand and prices. Nevertheless, at a time when there are increasing and sometimes conflicting demands for resource uses and there is high unemployment, it is more urgent that the regulatory processes be streamlined to allow prompt decisions to be made.

To illustrate the Chamber's contention that there is too much government we offer the accompanying map series. Here displayed are the principal political and resource management boundaries in British Columbia. Obviously, there is no common purpose in the tangle of overlapping bureaucratic jurisdictions.

If Deregulation is to be effective, governments must address these problems. Streamlining the organization of governments will not impair the democratic processes; rather, it will enhance them.

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THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE PROVINCIAL MINISTERS OF MINES

Access to Minerals
The Key to Successful Resource Management

British Columbia & Yukon Chamber of Mines

Halifax
October 27-28, 1980

INTRODUCTION

Canada's greatest strength in the modern world is its enormous bounty in basic natural resources. No single country in the Western World can approach its total potential for the creation of new sources of energy, food and resources. The mineral industry makes a vital economic contribution to Canada in terms of wealth creation, employing directly and indirectly about 12% of the Canadian labour force who produce one-third of the total revenues derived from the export of Canadian goods and services. Canada ranks third among nations in value of mineral production and has a great responsibility to a world community that will increasingly be dependent on our capacity to produce basic resources.

Efficient management of resources (conservation) consists of resource inventory followed by land use planning to ensure that all land produces its optimum return. The prosperity of the Sixties and Seventies with its emphasis on social concerns led to unrealistic and sometimes wasteful land management decisions in many parts of Canada. It is vital in the Eighties that all levels of government become more efficient in utilizing their natural resources if Canadians are to maintain their standard of living and we are to play our part in the world community.

The reasons for this inefficiency are varied but they invariably impact more strongly on mining than other resource industries because mineral resources are the most difficult to identify, and therefore, the easiest to ignore or overlook. The worst examples involve restrictions on mineral exploration and mining in areas that have received inadequate study or expenditure to determine their mineral inventory values. This often results in the mineral potential being ranked lower than warranted in comparison with other land values.

One of the best documented examples of how the land management process can go awry, in this case within a decade, are the Federal lands "North of 60", the Yukon and Northwest Territories. This vast region, which accounts for about 40% of Canada's land mass but contains only 3% of the nation's operating mines and 0.35% of its population, is administered by the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND). Aside from mining, the economy of the territories is limited to government, hunting, fishing and trapping, and petroleum production and exploration. Most of the existing transportation system and infrastructure has resulted from mining development.

In spite of the importance of mining in the northern economy, many impediments have been created that threaten the ability of the industry to maintain its present size, let alone expand to its full potential. Most of these impediments are proposed land alienations for single or limited use purposes. These proposals probably originated from a June 1966 reorganization of the then development-oriented department, but they really began to proliferate in a resource management vacuum that followed the formulation of a northern policy for the Seventies that was made public in March 1972. The new policy placed a much stronger emphasis on a narrow perception of the needs of people and the maintenance of ecological balance than on resource development. The implementation of the new policy which is the subject of this brief, is a valuable case history of resource mismanagement since it demonstrates how problems can arise when land is dedicated to a number of special uses without consideration of other values, particularly the principal economic base of the region.

NATIONAL PARKS

Parks Canada has identified seventeen terrestrial and three marine Natural Regions located wholly or partially North of 60 (Map 1). Parks Canada policy calls for the eventual creation of at least one National Park in each of these Natural Regions. To date there are four National Parks totaling about 58,000 km² (an area larger than the province of Nova Scotia); a park reserve (East Arm of Great Slave Lake) of 7,400 km² and six park proposals, one of which (North Yukon) has already been withdrawn, totaling about 90,000 km². In summary, Parks Canada now controls or is currently seeking to control, through large National Parks, about 155,000 km² of northern lands, an area approximately twice that of all the National Parks located in the Provinces. At sometime in the future, Parks Canada will be making park proposals for the 8 Natural Regions not yet represented. Presumably, Parks Canada will propose similar sized parks and be seeking in excess of 100,000 km² of additional land.

PROPOSED I.B.P. ECOLOGICAL SITES

In the mid 1960's, scientists across Canada became involved in the International Biological Programme (I.B.P.), a worldwide endeavour involving dozens of nations.

Among the many projects initiated by the I.B.P. was a programme for the conservation of selected terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

In 1969, 151 I.B.P. sites were identified in the Yukon and Northwest Territories (Map 2), four of which are not shown on the accompanying map as they are located south of the 60th parallel. The proposed sites occupy some 150,000 km²; however, it must be pointed out that a number of the sites occur within current national parks, proposed parks, wildlife reserves and game sanctuaries.

As originally planned, the proposed I.B.P. sites are to encompass biologically important areas for which management guidelines were to be developed. The total resource values of these sites was not assessed at that time and has not been carried out over the ensuing years. Government has made no plans to carry out this inventory in the near future. The guidelines were, in most cases, to protect the hunting and fishing resources of the native people and guarantee their traditional rights as well as acknowledge necessary considerations for gas, mineral and oil development. Multiple land use was contemplated for most sites.

In 1978, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development selected the proposed Polar Bear Pass I.B.P. site on Bathurst Island as the first site to be given a legal status and withdrew some 2,600 km² from further staking. It is of interest to note here that British Columbia, under its Ecological Reserves Act of 1971, has created 96 reserves totaling only 857 km², all of which are withdrawn from further dispositions respecting the surface and subsurface. Input has been sought from the mining industry respecting the Polar Bear Pass site and in January 1979, the Northern Mineral Advisory Committee was informed multiple land use of I.B.P. sites was to be the rule rather than the exception. However, in spite of these gestures, it is difficult not to believe that once an I.B.P. site has been given legal status, the staking of claims and the carrying out of exploration, development and hopefully production would become difficult to impossible, particularly in view of the pressures non-development groups would bring to bear.

WILDLIFE RESERVES AND AREAS OF INTEREST

Wildlife protection and management in the Yukon and Northwest Territories involves the standard wildlife sanctuaries, 20 of which occupy some 250,000 km² (Map 3),

which except for the Thelon Game Sanctuary are available for entry under a permit system. The 65,000 km² Thelon Game Sanctuary, however, has been withdrawn from prospecting and staking since 1930, and is in effect, a National Park.

Of more immediate concern to the mining community than legitimate wildlife protection, has been the efforts made to alleviate the stated concerns of native and environment groups. Eight caribou herds whose ranges are outlined on the accompanying Map 3, live principally in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. To date, direct action has been taken by the government with respect to only the Kaminuriak, Beverly and the Porcupine herds.

In March 1977, some 78,000 km² of land in the NWT were withdrawn from staking for a period of one year in order to analyze a conflict, as perceived by the natives of Baker Lake, between mineral exploration crews and the caribou. The withdrawal led to a study, and subsequently to a court injunction and a trial before staking and exploration resumed in November 1979. The Judge, via testimony of wildlife experts, agreed that the decline in the number of animals has not been due to mineral exploration activities; however, the government, felt it was necessary to set general regulations and specific guidelines for the calving and post-calving areas of the Kaminuriak and Beverly herds. These areas are shown as two restricted areas on Map 3. These regulations have made exploration in the Baker Lake area much more difficult and considerably more expensive.

In 1978, DIAND withdrew from staking about 38,700 km² of the north Yukon "for purposes of a National Park and other conservation purposes", the latter consisting of the calving and post-calving area of the Porcupine herd and the agreement in principle with the Committee for Original People's Entitlement (COPE). The withdrawn area is shown as a restricted area on Map 3. The Federal Government is now negotiating with the government of the United States on a management regime for the entire range of the Porcupine herd which includes part of northern Alaska and about one-third of the Yukon. The signing of an international agreement would place the total control of about 200,000 km² of north Yukon lands in anti-development hands.

It is difficult to visualize actions of the Federal Government respecting the entire range of one caribou herd not being requested at some later date by native groups for the other caribou herds. Indeed, it would be extremely difficult for a government, when requested by native communities, to not provide equal treatment for the other herds. A glance at Map 3 shows that about 60% of the mainland NWT and 40% of the Yukon

are used by the five main caribou herds. The measures taken and being considered by government appear extreme when it is recognized that mineral exploration and mining have a minimal impact on game when compared to hunting.

NATIVE LAND CLAIMS

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is at different stages of negotiations with various native organizations (Map 4) in settling the Native Land Claims. The most advanced negotiations has resulted in an Agreement in Principle signed on October 31, 1978, with the Committee for Original People's Entitlement (COPE) representing the Inuvialuit who occupy about 10% of the NWT in the Western Arctic. This document has been since ratified in principle by the Federal Government and provides COPE with approximately:

- i) 39,000 km² of surface and sub-surface mineral rights.
- ii) 57,000 km² of surface rights.
- iii) not less than 13,000 km² to establish a North Yukon National Wilderness Park or 2,600 km² of additional surface rights.

It should be noted here that under the current mining regulations, access to explore the Crown-owned subsurface rights, on lands where COPE owned the surface rights, would be severely hampered.

The Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC) has laid claim to all of that portion of the NWT lying north and east of the Treeline and is advocating the creation of a new Nunavut Territory, a territory that would move towards provincial status as its self-sufficiency and self-assurance permitted. Although specific title to lands as in the COPE Agreement was not set out, ITC stated that a settlement should allow the Inuit to become involved in non-renewable resource development. A September 1979 report prepared for the ITC entitled "Political Development in Nunavut" clearly states that local and regional control of resources (renewable and non-renewable) is planned.

The Dene, who occupy the MacKenzie Valley and the tree-covered part of the NWT, are just beginning their negotiations. Although further advanced, the Council for Yukon Indians (CYI) is similarly in the early

stages of their land claim negotiations. However, CYI presented in January 1979, a proposal for a Yukon Indian Settlement that outlines how resource development would be controlled and the principles of resource sharing.

Although the results of the negotiations leading to the settlement of the Native Land Claims can only be surmized, the effect on northern mineral exploration and development will be devastating if the right of entry to acquire, prospect and explore for mineral deposits is severely restricted. In Alaska, these rights have passed to native corporations, which tend to restrict exploration to large multinational corporations.

SUMMARY

This brief and the accompanying maps illustrate the magnitude of the combined effect (Map 5) of the various single use proposals for Northern Federal Lands and also the extremely large size of the individual proposals when compared to similar proposals in the Provinces. In total, these proposed single land use dedications amount to something in the order of 500,000 km² or roughly half of Ontario.

The nightmare that is developing in Northern Canada reflects a lack of commitment to the real needs of Canada in the Eighties and the quality of planning that is required to meet these needs. Hopefully, there is a growing realization in the agencies responsible for the north that, in a climate that may call for new and stronger developments, some new thinking regarding northern policy is required.

Each Provincial Ministry of Mines, within its jurisdiction, can probably recognize similar pressures albeit on a smaller scale. Each Minister of Mines has the responsibility to be a strong advocate for rational land use decisions. This, of course, requires sufficient experienced staff to collect the inventory data needed to meet the demands made on government by the various pressure groups for single use dedications.

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THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE PROVINCIAL MINISTERS OF MINES

Brief

Canadian Geoscience Council

Halifax
October 27-28, 1980

Who are we?

The Canadian Geoscience Council is an organization that represents most of the major geoscience groups in Canada. There is a total membership of over 10,000 members representing all aspects of industry, government and university-based geoscientists. Our member associations are

1. Association of Exploration Geochemists
2. Canadian Association of Geographers
3. Canadian Exploration Geophysical Society
4. Canadian Geophysical Union
5. Canadian Geotechnical Society
6. Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
 - Geology Division
7. Canadian Society of Exploration Geophysicists
8. Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists
9. Canadian Society of Soil Science
10. Canadian Well Logging Society
11. Geological Association of Canada
12. Mineralogical Association of Canada

We also have representatives from the following groups.

1. Committee of Chairmen of Canadian University

Earth Science Departments.

2. Committee of Provincial Geologists
3. Associate Committee on Geotechnical Research
4. Earth Science Division, Royal Society of Canada

5. Director, Geological Survey of Canada

6. Director, Earth Physics Branch

What do we do?

A. Annual Report

We prepare annual reports that describe the major activities in the earth sciences by soliciting views from all our members and publishing an annual report which contains highlights and problems. We publish an annual list of major mineral and hydrocarbon discoveries. These have been published since 1974.

B. Topical Reviews

We prepare reports on the strengths and weaknesses of various sectors of the earth sciences and use these reports to make representations in various quarters.

Topics of our recent reports are:

- i) 1975 - Canadian Petroleum Exploration Geology Research
- ii) 1977 - Soil Science in Canada
- iii) 1979 - Geosciences in Canadian Universities (in press)
- iv) 1980 - Marine Geoscience (in prep.)

We have just approved a start to a comprehensive study of Research and Development in the Geoscience Sector of the Mineral Industry. This study is scheduled in 2 parts, one for 1981 and one for 1982. Already steering committee members have been selected and we are preparing the final terms of reference.

We specifically seek the input of the Mines Ministers in establishing the terms of reference. What information would assist you in formulating geoscience policies? It is probable that we will approach you for a small contribution in support of this endeavour.

C. Reviews of Government Geoscience Activities

In our 1978 annual report we published a comprehensive review of the level and quality of the efforts in the Geological Survey of Canada. This resulted from a two-year study by an external visiting committee and identified a number of problems. It also stressed the need to maintain a strong geoscience capacity in support of the effort to discover and exploit our natural resources. This study is continuing with an assessment of the output (both formal and informal) of the Survey.

We have signed an agreement to conduct a similar review of the activities of the Ontario Geological Survey, starting in November. We expect to start a similar study soon on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland.

In the next two years we will be approaching other ministries on the assumption that external reviews are beneficial in the long run.

D. Education

We raise some funds and support workshops for teachers across the country. These workshops are titled Ed. Geo. and usually involve local geoscientists spending two days with a group of high school teachers and giving them information useful for classes and field trips.

We have also produced career booklets for "Careers in Geoscience" and "Careers in Geological Engineering". These are available for distribution at a nominal cost. Your departments might be interested in these.

We produce the most accurate statistics available on students in universities in graduate and undergraduate programs and on their places of employment.

E. Workshops

We have organized a number of workshops on topics of national geoscience interest.

1. In 1977 we sponsored a series of talks on the Federal Government and Earth Science Activities.
2. In 1978 we sponsored a workshop on the Disposal of High Level Radioactive Wastes. The proceedings of this workshop have been published and received wide attention.
3. In 1978 we prepared a report for the Science Council on Mineral and Hydrocarbon Resource Evaluation. This was extensively used in preparing an energy report.
4. We are now planning a workshop for 1981 on the topic of Geoscience, Minerals and the addition to Canadian Wealth. As this is very much in a formative stage we would welcome suggestions on suitable speakers and advice on some of the problems of this complex topic.
5. We were cosponsors of the 1977 conference entitled "Exploration, 1977"
6. We have been asked to be the coordinating body in the preparation of a multi-volume set on the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada.

F. Representations to Government

We have made representations to a number of different government agencies addressing a variety of problems. We have met with Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Energy, Mines and Resources; Environment; Ministry of State for Science and Technology and others.

We have testified to both Ontario and Federal Committees on the Geological Science aspects of nuclear waste disposal and were instrumental in having AECL form a committee to review their nuclear disposal program.

We played a role in the new and highly successful program launched in Ontario to sponsor high quality and relevant research in the Ontario universities. We commend this model to your attention and we would be pleased to discuss with you how to set up an analogous program in your own province.

G. International Relations

The CGC is now the official adhering body to the International Union of Geological Sciences which is responsible for a number of international programs. We have a major role in the Canadian Lithosphere Committee; the International Geological Correlation Project; International Quaternary group, and SCOPE (Environment). In other words we are establishing an important role in helping Canada to be fully represented in the International community. We expect this role to become more important in the years ahead.

Recommendations

We ask you to consider carefully:

- i) Assisting us to conduct our review of Research and Development in the Geoscience Sector of the Mineral Industry.
- ii) Advising us on a workshop on "Geoscience, Minerals and the Addition to Canadian Wealth".
- iii) Setting up external review committees for your geoscience activities.
- iv) We are concerned that your ministries have not

adequately stimulated research and development in universities and in the small high technology sector of geoscience and wonder what response you would have to further representations on these issues.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE PROVINCIAL MINISTERS OF MINES

Address of David D. Thomas

President, Mining Association of Canada

Halifax
October 27-28, 1980

I'M DELIGHTED TO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK TO YOU TODAY, AND I'M PARTICULARLY PLEASED TO ADDRESS THE THEME YOU'VE CHOSEN FOR THIS YEAR'S CONFERENCE: EFFECTIVE INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT LIAISON--THE KEY TO SUCCESSFUL MINERAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. I THINK THAT'S A FINE THEME. IT EXPRESSES AN ATTITUDE THAT WE IN THE MINING INDUSTRY CAN SUPPORT WHOLEHEARTEDLY.

THE FACT THAT WE'RE ALL HERE TOGETHER TODAY IS PROOF POSITIVE THAT THE QUESTION RAISED BY LAST YEAR'S CONFERENCE THEME WAS ANSWERED DECISIVELY. AS YOU'LL RECALL, LAST YEAR'S FOCUS WAS ON THE FUTURE OF THIS CONFERENCE. THE ISSUE WAS WHETHER IT SHOULD CONTINUE AS AN OCCASION FOR GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY PEOPLE TO COME TOGETHER, WHETHER IT SHOULD BE LIMITED TO THE GOVERNMENT SIDE ONLY, OR WHETHER IT SHOULD BE QUIETLY LAID TO REST.

WELL, HERE WE ARE, GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY TOGETHER, TALKING TO EACH OTHER--AND, I HOPE, LISTENING TO EACH OTHER--FOR AT LEAST A FEW HOURS OUT OF THE YEAR. AND THE CONFERENCE THEME ACKNOWLEDGES THE VALUE OF THIS VERY PROCESS. COMMUNICATING WITH EACH OTHER IS THE FIRST STEP IN IMPROVING THE LIAISON THAT THE CONFERENCE TITLE CALLS THE KEY TO SUCCESSFUL MINERAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

SINCE I BECAME PRESIDENT OF THE MINING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA LAST MAY, I'VE BEEN HAVING A LOT TO SAY ABOUT COMMUNICATION. IT'S VERY FASHIONABLE THESE DAYS TO TALK ABOUT THE NEED FOR BETTER COMMUNICATION IN JUST ABOUT EVERY CONTEXT. BUT I'M MORE AND MORE CONVINCED THAT IT'S FASHIONABLE BECAUSE IT REALLY IS IMPORTANT. UNFORTUNATELY,

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THE TERM "COMMUNICATION" IS SUBJECT TO A GREAT DEAL OF ABUSE, AND MUCH OF WHAT IS LABELLED "COMMUNICATION" DOESN'T DESERVE THE NAME.

REAL COMMUNICATION, TO ME, MEANS MESSAGES SENT, RECEIVED, AND UNDERSTOOD. GOODNESS KNOWS, WE'RE ALL EXPOSED TO COUNTLESS MESSAGES, BUT RELATIVELY FEW OF THEM ARE RECEIVED, MUCH LESS UNDERSTOOD. MY ADVERTISING FRIENDS TELL ME THAT THE AVERAGE PERSON IN AN URBAN ENVIRONMENT SEES OR HEARS BETWEEN 2000 AND 2500 COMMERCIAL MESSAGES EACH DAY. BUT WE TAKE IN ONLY A VERY FEW OF THESE, AT LEAST AT THE CONSCIOUS LEVEL. SIMILARLY, MOST OF US CAN'T CLAIM TO ABSORB MORE THAN A FRACTION OF THE MATERIAL THAT CROSSES OUR DESKS EACH DAY.

I'M CERTAINLY NOT BELITTling THE VALUE OF SUCH MESSAGES--ADVERTISING, BRIEFS SUCH AS THOSE WE HAVE PREPARED FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION, LETTERS, PUBLICATIONS, AND SO ON. ALL OF THESE ARE IMPORTANT AND NECESSARY. BUT I AM SUGGESTING THAT REAL, FACE-TO-FACE COMMUNICATION--THE PROCESS OF TALKING TO AND LISTENING TO EACH OTHER AND LEARNING TO UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER'S POINT OF VIEW--CAN BE EVEN MORE EFFECTIVE.

IF WE ARE SERIOUS ABOUT OUR INTENTION TO DEVELOP AN EFFECTIVE SYSTEM OF INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT LIAISON, MEETINGS LIKE THESE ARE INVALUABLE. AND QUITE POSSIBLY THE RECEPTIONS, LUNCHESES, AND DINNERS, WHERE WE MEET IN A RELAXED SETTING, ARE JUST AS IMPORTANT AS THE FORMAL SESSIONS IN GIVING US AN OPPORTUNITY TO REALLY TALK TO EACH OTHER.

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THERE ARE SOME PROBLEMS IN STRENGTHENING THE UNDERSTANDING AND CO-OPERATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY. BUT IF WE'RE AWARE OF THE PROBLEMS, WE'LL HAVE A BETTER CHANCE OF OVERCOMING THEM.

I'VE FOUND IT INSTRUCTIVE TO TALK TO PEOPLE WHO HAVE WORKED IN BOTH GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO HAVE RECENTLY MADE THE MOVE FROM ONE SIDE TO THE OTHER. MORE THAN THE REST OF US, THEY UNDERSTAND THE LANGUAGE AND THE PERSPECTIVE OF BOTH GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY--AND, MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT, THERE ARE DIFFERENCES.

ONE PERSON WHO HAS MOVED FROM GOVERNMENT INTO INDUSTRY SAYS, "WHEN I WAS IN GOVERNMENT I DIDN'T BELIEVE IN THE FRUSTRATION THAT BUSINESS PEOPLE SEE IN DEALING WITH GOVERNMENT." ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE FENCE, I THINK GOVERNMENT PEOPLE SEE BUSINESS PEOPLE AS CONSTANT COMPLAINERS ABOUT THE ACTIONS GOVERNMENTS TAKE FOR THE COMMON GOOD. EVEN WHEN WE'RE TALKING TO EACH OTHER, WE DON'T ALWAYS HEAR, MUCH LESS UNDERSTAND, EACH OTHER.

IT'S SOMETIMES SAID THAT GOVERNMENT FOCUSES ON THE THEORETICAL WHILE INDUSTRY IS MORE CONCERNED WITH THE PRACTICAL. THAT'S AN OVERSIMPLIFICATION, BUT I DO THINK THERE'S SOME TRUTH IN IT.

LET'S TAKE A SPECIFIC EXAMPLE OF THE KIND OF THING THAT CREATES DIFFICULTIES: THE INNUMERABLE GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS--BOTH FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL--THAT AFFECT THE OPERATION OF THE MINING

4.

INDUSTRY. AT BOTH LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT EACH LINE DEPARTMENT HAS A MANDATE TO ENSURE THE COMMON GOOD BY, AMONG OTHER THINGS, DRAFTING REGULATIONS COVERING ITS SPECIFIC AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY, AND PROBABLY EACH DEPARTMENT, REASONABLY ENOUGH, SEES ITS OWN AREA AS THE MOST IMPORTANT, WITH RELATIVELY LITTLE REFERENCE TO THE CONCERNS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

IN THE MINING INDUSTRY, THIS LACK OF CO-ORDINATION AMONG DEPARTMENTS AND GOVERNMENTS CAN CREATE VERY SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES. SOMETIMES IT IS JUST ABOUT IMPOSSIBLE TO COMPLY WITH ALL THESE REGULATIONS AND STILL OPERATE OUR MINES PRODUCTIVELY AND AT A PROFIT. AFTER ALL, OPERATING AT A PROFIT IS OUR MANDATE, OUR OBLIGATION TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS, OUR EMPLOYEES, AND THE PUBLIC AT LARGE. WE DON'T WIN ANY BROWNIE POINTS, EVEN FROM GOVERNMENT, IF WE ABIDE BY ALL THE REGULATIONS BUT FAIL TO PRODUCE PROFITABLY.

SO WE COMPLAIN. WE WRITE LETTERS, WE SUBMIT BRIEFS, WE REQUEST MEETINGS WITH MINISTERS AND CIVIL SERVANTS. WE SUGGEST CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM THAT, IN OUR VIEW, IS RESTRICTING US MORE THAN NECESSARY. IT'S NOT THAT WE DON'T APPRECIATE THE NEED FOR REGULATION. OF COURSE WE DO. WE KNOW THAT SUCH AREAS AS HEALTH AND SAFETY, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION, AND TAXATION SHOULD BE REGULATED FOR THE GOOD OF EVERYONE. BUT WE DO ASK GOVERNMENTS, AND THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS WITHIN GOVERNMENTS, TO CONSIDER THEIR REGULATORY FUNCTIONS IN CONCERT RATHER THAN IN ISOLATION, AND TO CONSULT WITH INDUSTRY BEFORE IMPLEMENTING NEW REGULATIONS. WE SEE THIS AS A VERY REASONABLE REQUEST, NOT AS A NIT-PICKING COMPLAINT.

5.

LET ME PURSUE THIS THEME A LITTLE FURTHER. IT ISN'T ENOUGH FOR GOVERNMENT OR INDUSTRY TO LOOK AT OUR PROBLEMS FROM A NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE. BY THE VERY NATURE OF THE INDUSTRY, WE HAVE TO HAVE AN EVEN BROADER VIEW.

THE MINING INDUSTRY OPERATES IN A GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT. IT'S ON A WORLD SCALE THAT MARKET DEMANDS--AND, CONSEQUENTLY, PRICES--FLUCTUATE. IT'S ON A WORLD SCALE THAT TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES, BOTH WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE MINING INDUSTRY, AFFECT MINING OPERATIONS EVERYWHERE. IT'S ON A WORLD SCALE THAT AVAILABLE ENERGY RESOURCES, PARTICULARLY OIL SUPPLIES, INFLUENCE PRODUCTION LEVELS. THESE REALITIES UNDERLINE THE NEED FOR ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT AND THE MINING INDUSTRY TO TAKE THE BROADER, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION INTO ACCOUNT IN ALL DECISION-MAKING.

UNFORTUNATELY, IT SEEMS TO BE AN ALL-TOO-COMMON CANADIAN PRACTICE TO FOCUS ON IMMEDIATE RATHER THAN LARGER, LONG-TERM CONCERNS. WE'RE ALL SELF-INTERESTED: INDIVIDUALS, COMPANIES, REGIONS, AND PROVINCES. BUT IT'S TIME WE ALL REALIZED FULLY THAT WE DON'T LIVE IN A NEATLY COMPARTMENTALIZED WORLD. IT'S TIME WE REALIZED THAT EVERYTHING AN INDIVIDUAL OR A GROUP DOES HAS AN IMPACT ON MANY OTHER INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS. SURELY WE CAN ALL SERVE OUR OWN INTERESTS--AND THE COMMON GOOD--MORE EFFECTIVELY BY KEEPING OUR EYES ON THE FAR HORIZON RATHER THAN ON THE FEW FEET OF ROAD IMMEDIATELY BEFORE US.

GIVEN THE TRADITIONAL PROBLEMS OF GOVERNING THIS COUNTRY THAT HAS OFTEN BEEN CALLED UNGOVERNABLE, AND GIVEN THE CURRENT AND ONGOING

WRANGLING ABOUT THE PATRIATION OF OUR CONSTITUTION, IT'S NOT SURPRISING THAT THE MINING INDUSTRY, TOO, EXPERIENCES THE TENSION CREATED BY PROVINCIAL DEMANDS WITHIN OUR FEDERAL SYSTEM.

WE IN THE INDUSTRY HAVE SOME SYMPATHY WITH THE DESIRE OF THE PROVINCES TO INCREASE THE DEGREE OF ORE PROCESSING WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF ORIGIN. IT'S ONLY NATURAL THAT EACH PROVINCE WANTS TO MAXIMIZE INDUSTRY EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT WITHIN ITS OWN BORDERS. BUT, AGAIN, THIS ISSUE MUST BE SEEN IN THE TOTAL CONTEXT.

THERE ARE MANY SITUATIONS WHERE IN-PROVINCE PROCESSING MAKES NO ECONOMIC SENSE AND WHERE INSISTENCE ON IT WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES. AS AN INDUSTRY, WE STRONGLY OPPOSE THE PUSH FOR RESTRICTIONS ON THE FREE MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL, LABOUR, PRODUCTS AND SERVICES FROM ONE PROVINCE TO ANOTHER.

LET ME ILLUSTRATE OUR CONCERN BY A REFERENCE TO MY OWN COMPANY. SHERRITT BEGAN AS A MINING COMPANY WITH ITS OPERATIONS IN MANITOBA. IN THE EARLY 1950s, COMPANY RESEARCHERS DEVELOPED A TOTALLY NEW, NON-SMELTING PROCESS FOR REFINING NICKEL. WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF MINES, A PILOT PLANT WAS SET UP IN OTTAWA, WHERE THE PROCESS WAS PERFECTED. OUR PROCESS REQUIRES LARGE AMOUNTS OF NATURAL GAS AS FEED AND, IN THOSE DAYS, NATURAL GAS WAS AVAILABLE ONLY IN ALBERTA. SO WE ESTABLISHED OUR REFINERY AT FORT SASKATCHEWAN, NORTH OF EDMONTON. THAT, IN TURN, LED TO FURTHER EXPANSION AND DIVERSIFICATION OF OUR ACTIVITIES, AND ALSO TO THE USE OF OUR PROCESS BY COMPANIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES--TO THE POINT THAT, TODAY, 40 PER CENT

OF THE PURE NICKEL PRODUCED IN THE FREE WORLD IS REFINED BY THE SHERRITT PROCESS.

IF WE HAD BEEN REQUIRED TO PROCESS OUR ORE IN MANITOBA, WE WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DEVELOP THE USE OF OUR PROCESS, AT LEAST AT THAT TIME. THAT OBVIOUSLY WOULD NOT HAVE BENEFITTED THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA--OR ANYONE ELSE, FOR THAT MATTER. AS IT WAS, WE WERE ABLE TO MAKE A MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY, AS WELL AS ESTABLISH OURSELVES IN ALBERTA WHILE CONTINUING A STRONG PRESENCE IN MANITOBA. IN MY VIEW, EVERYONE BENEFITTED.

SO I ASK THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS TO CONSIDER THE EFFECTS OF RESTRICTIVE LAWS VERY, VERY SERIOUSLY. IT'S IN YOUR INTEREST, AS WELL AS THE INDUSTRY'S, TO SUPPORT THE MAINTENANCE OF A CLIMATE OF FREE MOVEMENT BETWEEN JURISDICTIONS. AGAIN, A CONSIDERATION OF THE BROAD IMPLICATIONS OF AN ISSUE RATHER THAN THE POTENTIAL IMMEDIATE BENEFITS WILL PAY OFF FOR EVERYONE IN THE LONG RUN.

IT'S A TRUISM THAT WE LIVE IN AN ERA OF UNPARALLELED RAPID CHANGE. WE ALL KNOW THAT, AND I IMAGINE EVERYONE WOULD AGREE THAT WE MUST ALL CHANGE WITH THE TIMES. AND YET, IN SOME AREAS WE ALL SEEM TO CONTINUE TO MOVE AT THE MEASURED PACE OF EARLIER DAYS, CLINGING ALL THE WHILE TO TRIED-AND-TRUE METHODS OF DOING THINGS THAT MAY NO LONGER BE APPROPRIATE.

WE IN THE MINING INDUSTRY OFTEN FEEL FRUSTRATED WITH HOW LONG IT TAKES GOVERNMENT TO ACT ON AN ISSUE, HOW SLOW GOVERNMENT IS TO

RESPOND TO OUR CONCERNS. BUT THERE'S ANOTHER SIDE TO THE STORY. I'D LIKE ONCE AGAIN TO QUOTE A FORMER CIVIL SERVANT NOW WORKING IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

HE SAYS, "WHEN I WAS IN GOVERNMENT, I WAS OFTEN AMAZED AT HOW SLOW INDUSTRY COULD BE IN GETTING CAUGHT UP IN THE ISSUES OF THE DAY. AND THIS WAS TRUE AT THE HIGHEST LEVELS. SOMETIMES I COULD SEE A YAWNING GULF BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE AND THE WORKING LEVELS OF A COMPANY. THE PRESIDENT COULD STILL BE FIGHTING THE BATTLES OF THREE OR FOUR YEARS AGO INSTEAD OF EXPENDING HIS ENERGIES ON THE IMPORTANT CURRENT ISSUES AFFECTING HIS COMPANY."

NATURALLY I WOULDN'T LIKE TO THINK THAT'S TRUE IN MY COMPANY, AND I DON'T SUPPOSE ANY OF MY COLLEAGUES IN THIS ROOM WOULD CARE TO ACCEPT SUCH AN ACCUSATION AGAINST THEM. BUT I GUESS IF WE CAN DISH OUT THE CRITICISM TO GOVERNMENT WE'VE GOT TO BE PREPARED TO TAKE IT TOO. AND MAYBE BOTH GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES WOULD DO WELL TO CONSIDER WHETHER THERE IS SOME MEASURE OF TRUTH IN MY FRIEND'S COMMENT.

I'D JUST LIKE TO ADD IN PASSING THAT THERE'S ONE MAJOR DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT WHEN IT COMES TO RESPONDING QUICKLY TO CHANGING SITUATIONS. THE DIFFERENCE IS THAT GOVERNMENTS CAN SURVIVE IN A DEFICIT POSITION, BUT COMPANIES DON'T HAVE THAT LUXURY.

PERHAPS ON BOTH SIDES THERE'S ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE LENGTH OF TIME IT TAKES US ALL TO RESPOND TO EMERGING ISSUES AND CHANGING

SITUATIONS. PERHAPS BOTH INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT NEED TO BE MORE FLEXIBLE, MORE WILLING TO SHIFT PRIORITIES, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES AS THE NEED ARISES, MORE WILLING TO TRY NEW METHODS OF ACTION TO DEAL WITH NEW SITUATIONS. PERHAPS WE HAVE TO FORGET THE STately MINUET OF EARLIER TIMES AND GET CAUGHT UP IN THE DISCO BEAT OF TODAY--OR WHATEVER FOLLOWS IT TOMORROW, FOR SOME OF US THAT MAY BE A HORRIBLE PROSPECT, BUT I THINK WE'D BE WISE TO CONSIDER IT SERIOUSLY.

AND, WITH THE THEME OF THE CONFERENCE IN MIND, I DO SEE SIGNS THAT SOME REAL EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE IN THIS DIRECTION. THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE MINING INDUSTRY (NACOMI) IS AN EXCELLENT FORUM FOR DISCUSSION OF CURRENT ISSUES. IT GIVES REPRESENTATIVES OF INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT AN OPPORTUNITY FOR REGULAR CONTACT AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING. ON THE TECHNICAL SIDE, THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MINING AND METALLURGICAL RESEARCH PERFORMS A SIMILAR AND VALUABLE FUNCTION.

THROUGH THESE ORGANIZATIONS, AD HOC TASK FORCES AND SUBCOMMITTEES CAN DEAL WITH ISSUES AS THEY ARISE, AND QUICK RESPONSES ARE POSSIBLE. I THINK THEY HAVE GREAT POTENTIAL FOR SIMPLIFYING AND STREAMLINING THE INTERACTIONS OF GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY AND I'D LIKE TO SEE US ALL MAKE THE BEST POSSIBLE USE OF THEM.

WITHIN THE INDUSTRY WE'RE WORKING ON A NUMBER OF FRONTS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT US. A MAJOR CONCERN IS THAT OUR INDUSTRY HAS A NEGATIVE PUBLIC IMAGE. THIS AFFECTS OUR ABILITY TO ATTRACT THE SKILLED MANPOWER WE BADLY NEED AND IT DOESN'T DO MUCH FOR THE MORALE OF THE PEOPLE WHO ARE WORKING IN OUR INDUSTRY. IT ALSO MAKES

10.

US EASY TARGETS FOR MEDIA ATTACKS--YES, AND GOVERNMENT ATTACKS TOO FROM TIME TO TIME.

WE KNOW WE'RE NOT PERFECT. WE KNOW WE STILL HAVE A LOT OF WORK TO DO TO IMPROVE HEALTH AND SAFETY CONDITIONS FOR OUR WORKERS. WE KNOW THERE'S MUCH TO BE DONE IN THE AREA OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION--WE DON'T LIKE ACID RAIN ANY BETTER THAN ANYONE ELSE. BUT WE'RE GOING ALL OUT TO SOLVE THESE AND OTHER PROBLEMS AS QUICKLY AS WE CAN.

WE DON'T THINK GOVERNMENTS ARE PERFECT EITHER. AN EXAMPLE OF THE KIND OF THING WE IN THE MINING INDUSTRY CONSIDER HIGHLY UNFAIR IS THE FREEDOM FROM TAXATION ENJOYED BY CROWN CORPORATIONS THAT ARE IN COMPETITION WITH HIGHLY TAXED COMPANIES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

THE PAT RESPONSE TO THIS COMPLAINT IS THAT THE BNA ACT SPECIFICALLY EXEMPTS CROWN PROPERTY FROM TAXATION. BUT IN 1867 NO ONE ENVISAGED A DAY WHEN GOVERNMENTS WOULD ENGAGE IN BUSINESS ACTIVITIES IN DIRECT COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE INDUSTRY. THIS PROVISION SHOULD BE CHANGED IN THE LIGHT OF TODAY'S BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT. IT GIVES AN EXTREMELY UNFAIR ADVANTAGE TO SUCH CORPORATE ENTITIES AS THE POTASH CORPORATION OF SASKATCHEWAN.

I DON'T NEED TO TELL THIS AUDIENCE THAT WE PLAY A VITAL ROLE IN THE ECONOMY OF THE COUNTRY. EVERY CANADIAN, EVERY DAY, USES SOMETHING MADE FROM MINERALS THAT ARE PRODUCTS OF THE CANADIAN MINING INDUSTRY. OUR INDUSTRY IS A GOOD ONE, WITH A FINE HISTORY OF IMAGINATIVE AND ADVENTUROUS PEOPLE WHO HAVE OPENED UP MANY PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. WE THINK IT'S TIME MORE CANADIANS THOUGHT ABOUT THE MANY CONTRIBUTIONS

THE MINING INDUSTRY HAS MADE--AND WILL CONTINUE TO MAKE--TO THIS COUNTRY.

AS A POSITIVE AND RESPONSIBLE STEP IN THIS DIRECTION, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MINING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA LAST MONTH DECIDED TO SPEND ABOUT \$900,000 A YEAR FOR AT LEAST THE NEXT THREE YEARS ON AN ADVERTISING PROGRAM. A SERIES OF MAGAZINE AND TELEVISION ADS WILL FEATURE A VARIETY OF INTERESTING AND INFORMATIVE STORIES ABOUT THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE CANADIAN MINING INDUSTRY. THE THEME OF THE CAMPAIGN IS, "WE THOUGHT YOU SHOULD KNOW...." AND THE BASE LINE IS "WE'RE THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO WORK OUR COUNTRY'S MINES."

A NUMBER OF PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS AND INDIVIDUAL MEMBER COMPANIES OF THE MAC ARE ALSO WORKING ON THEIR OWN ADVERTISING CAMPAIGNS. OF COURSE, OUR IMAGE PROBLEM WON'T BE COMPLETELY SOLVED BY THE MOST EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING IN THE WORLD, BUT WE DO THINK IT'S TIME FOR US IN THE INDUSTRY TO TAKE SOME STRONG ACTION. WE REALIZE IT'S UP TO US TO COUNTERACT THE OFTEN INACCURATE AND UNFAIRLY NEGATIVE PICTURE OF OUR INDUSTRY SO FREQUENTLY PRESENTED IN THE MEDIA.

WE'RE GRATIFIED THAT THE FEDERAL MINISTER OF MINES IS GIVING US STRONG SUPPORT IN THESE ENDEAVOURS. I THINK THAT I CAN SPEAK FOR THE INDUSTRY WHEN I SAY THAT WE APPLAUD THE PRIME MINISTER'S DECISION TO INCLUDE IN HIS CABINET ONE PERSON WHOSE SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITY IS THE MINING INDUSTRY. AND WE'RE DELIGHTED WITH HIS SELECTION OF JUDY EROLA TO DO THIS JOB. JUDY HAS BROUGHT A SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION TO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INDUSTRY AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT,

AND HER KNOWLEDGE AND INTEREST HAVE ALREADY HAD A STRONG AND POSITIVE IMPACT.

BEFORE CLOSING I'D LIKE TO MENTION A COUPLE OF UPCOMING PROJECTS THAT DEMONSTRATE THE POTENTIAL FOR CO-OPERATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY.

NEXT APRIL, A CONFERENCE CALLED OPPORTUNITIES IN MINING WILL BE HELD IN VANCOUVER. THIS WILL BE A NEW TWIST ON THE TRADE SHOW; INSTEAD OF BEING AN EXHIBIT OF PRODUCTS FOR SALE, OPPORTUNITIES IN MINING IS DESIGNED TO ACQUAINT CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS WITH THE EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL NEEDS OF THE MINING INDUSTRY. OUR GOAL IS TO INCREASE THE PROPORTION OF OUR REQUIREMENTS THAT WE CAN PURCHASE WITHIN CANADA. IF MANUFACTURERS KNOW WHAT THESE NEEDS ARE, WE HOPE THEY WILL FIND IT WORTHWHILE TO DEVISE WAYS OF CATERING TO THE MINING INDUSTRY. WE THINK THIS APPROACH IS BOTH NOVEL AND PROMISING. IF IT IS SUCCESSFUL, EVERYONE WILL BENEFIT.

THE OPPORTUNITIES IN MINING CONFERENCE IS BEING JOINTLY SPONSORED BY THE MAC, THE MINING ASSOCIATION OF BC, THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF IT&C, AND THE GOVERNMENT OF BC, SO YOU CAN SEE THAT IT INVOLVES FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATION IN BOTH GOVERNMENT AND ASSOCIATION JURISDICTIONS. WE'D LIKE NOTHING BETTER THAN TO SEE MORE OF THIS KIND OF MUTUAL INVOLVEMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF INDUSTRY, GOVERNMENT, AND THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE.

ANOTHER POTENTIAL AREA OF INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT CO-OPERATION STEMS FROM A PROPOSAL TO CREATE VOCATIONAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NORTHERN PART OF MANITOBA. THE PROGRAM--CALLED VAP-MAN, OR THE VOCATIONAL-ACADEMIC PROGRAM IN MANITOBA--WOULD REQUIRE THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MINING COMPANIES IN THE AREA, AS WELL AS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE MANITOBA GOVERNMENT.

THE PROPOSAL OUTLINES A PILOT PROJECT FOR OFFERING TRADES-TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR NORTHERN STUDENTS WITHIN THE EXISTING SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN THEIR OWN COMMUNITIES. IF SUCH PROGRAMS WERE ESTABLISHED, WE MIGHT HAVE AT LEAST A PARTIAL SOLUTION TO THE ONGOING MANPOWER PROBLEMS OF THE MINING COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE NORTH, AND AN INCREASE IN CAREER POTENTIAL FOR YOUNG PEOPLE--INCLUDING NATIVE YOUNG PEOPLE--WITHIN THEIR OWN ENVIRONMENT.

WE HAVE BEGUN DISCUSSIONS WITH THE MANITOBA GOVERNMENT ABOUT DEVELOPING SUCH PROGRAMS, AND THE PROPOSAL HAS BEEN GREETED WITH ENTHUSIASTIC INTEREST. I'M HOPEFUL THAT SOMETHING VERY POSITIVE WILL COME OUT OF THIS SUGGESTION FOR A CO-ORDINATED APPROACH TO A CRUCIAL PROBLEM.

I WANT TO CLOSE MY REMARKS TO YOU ON THIS OPTIMISTIC NOTE. WE IN THE INDUSTRY WANT TO CO-OPERATE WITH YOU IN GOVERNMENT. WE BELIEVE THAT IT'S IN EVERYONE'S INTERESTS THAT WE WORK TOGETHER TO ACHIEVE OUR GOALS.

I THINK WE'VE MADE SOME REAL PROGRESS IN THIS DIRECTION. I THINK WE CAN DO A LOT MORE.

I'M CONFIDENT THAT WE WILL DO IT.

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THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE PROVINCIAL MINISTERS OF MINES

Address of the Hon. Ron Barkhouse

Minister of Mines and Energy, Nova Scotia

Halifax
October 27-28, 1980

WHEN NOVA SCOTIA ACCEPTED THE HONOUR OF HOSTING THIS 37TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF PROVINCIAL MINISTERS OF MINES, WE ALSO ACCEPTED THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ESTABLISHING ITS THEME: "EFFECTIVE INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT LIAISON - THE KEY TO SUCCESSFUL MINERAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT".

I HOPE YOU FEEL, AS I DO, THAT IT PROVIDES A REASONABLE BASIS FOR DISCUSSION AT SUCH AN IMPORTANT MEETING. CLEARLY THE WORD "EFFECTIVE" IS THE ESSENTIAL QUALIFIER IN ACKNOWLEDGING THE THEME'S IMPLICATIONS. THE TERM "LIAISON" MAY ALSO REQUIRE CLARIFICATION.

ONE DEFINITION OF LIAISON IN MY DICTIONARY IS "AN ILLICIT SEXUAL AFFAIR" AND, ALTHOUGH THAT IS CERTAINLY NOT WHAT WE HAD IN MIND, SOME PEOPLE MIGHT FEEL THAT IT DOES DESCRIBE THE HISTORICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENTS. MY DICTIONARY FORTUNATELY ALSO PROVIDES THE DEFINITION "COMMUNICATION FOR ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING".

THIS, WE CAN HOPEFULLY ALL AGREE ON, IS WHAT WE ARE ALL HERE TO ADDRESS. FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS DISCUSSION, I SUGGEST THAT, ALTHOUGH INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATION HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR YEARS, EFFECTIVE LIAISON HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED IN MANY CRITICAL RESPECTS RELATED TO MINERAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

THE INDUSTRY BRIEFS NOW IN YOUR POSSESSION, WHICH MY FELLOW MINISTERS AND I HAVE HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW PRIOR TO THE CONFERENCE, AND WHICH WE WILL BE DISCUSSING IN SOME DETAIL

TOMORROW, DOCUMENT NUMEROUS PROBLEMS WHERE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT STILL ELUDES US TO SOME EXTENT; PROBLEMS COVERING THE WHOLE SPECTRUM OF MINERAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT.

MINERAL LAND ACCESS

REGULATORY CONSTRAINTS

PUBLIC AWARENESS

RESOURCE REVENUE DISTRIBUTION AND

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONAL UNCERTAINTIES

MANY OF THESE SAME ISSUES HAVE BEEN RAISED AT PREVIOUS MINES MINISTERS MEETINGS; MANY HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH IN A VARIETY OF WAYS BY INDIVIDUAL PROVINCES, BUT KEEP RESURFACING; I THINK WE ARE ALL AGREED THAT THEY ARE STILL RELEVANT ISSUES; BUT HAVE THEY BEEN ADDRESSED IN AN EFFECTIVE MANNER? OR CAN THEY BE RESOLVED SATISFACTORILY WITHIN OUR CURRENT FRAMEWORK OF DECISION-MAKING?

IN AN EFFORT TO AT LEAST DISCUSS THESE QUESTIONS, I WOULD LIKE TO BRIEFLY OUTLINE THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE UNDER WHICH THE MINERAL SECTOR ATTEMPTS TO DEAL WITH SUCH FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES.

AS PROVINCIAL MINISTERS OF MINES, WE ADMINISTER PORTFOLIOS THAT INCLUDE ENERGY OR OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES OR BOTH. WITHOUT ELABORATION, THIS DIVERSIFICATION CREATES DEPARTMENTAL PRIORITY AND LIAISON PROBLEMS REGARDING SPECIFIC MINING RELATED ISSUES. ALSO, OVER THE PAST DECADE, THE EXPANSION OF MINING ACTIVITIES HAS ATTRACTED THE LEGITIMATE CONCERN OF VARIOUS OTHER PROVINCIAL AGENCIES, SOME OF THE MORE

OBVIOUS ONES BEING LANDS AND FORESTS, ENVIRONMENT, DEVELOPMENT, LABOUR AND FINANCE. THIS CREATES OTHER PROVINCIAL INTERNAL LIAISON PROBLEMS. ADD TO THIS THE PARALLEL EXPANSION OF FEDERAL MULTI-DEPARTMENTAL INVOLVEMENT WITH MINING RELATED ACTIVITIES, CAUSING THE INEVITABLE INCREASE IN FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL INTER-AGENCY CONTACTS, AND FINALLY IMPOSE THE LAYERING OF NUMEROUS PROFESSIONAL WORKING GROUPS, MANAGEMENT ADVISORY GROUPS, DEPUTY MINISTERS COMMITTEES AND MINISTERIAL SECRETARIATS, AND WE CLEARLY HAVE AN INITIAL PROBLEM OF COMPLEX AND CONFUSED GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT LIAISON THAT MUST BE ADMITTED TO.

ON THE INDUSTRY SIDE, INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES TOO, IN MANY CASES, HAVE DIVERSIFIED INTO ENERGY/MINERALS DIVISIONS THAT HAVE DOCUMENTED COMMUNICATION PROBLEMS, ALONG WITH THEIR TRADITIONAL MINING/EXPLORATION DIVISIONS. THE MINING INDUSTRY ALSO HAS DEVELOPED SEPARATE PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ADDRESS SOMETIMES OVERLAPPING MINING OR EXPLORATION RELATED ISSUES, AND HAVE SIMILAR NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS. THEY TOO HAVE THEIR HIERARCHICAL LAYERING WITHIN THIS FRAMEWORK. ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH MINING LABOUR AND SAFETY PROBLEMS REPRESENT YET ANOTHER LAYER.

ON BALANCE, I BELIEVE IT IS FAIR TO STATE THAT THERE ARE INTERNAL INDUSTRY LIAISON PROBLEMS AS WELL.

HOWEVER, TO BE COMPLETELY FAIR, IN MY OPINION, TWO CONCESSIONS MUST BE MADE:

- (1) THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL LIAISON PROBLEM IS FAR MORE COMPLEX AND THEREFORE MORE DIFFICULT TO UNRAVEL;

AND

- (2) IN SPITE OF ANY REAL OR IMAGINED INTERNAL COMMUNICATION PROBLEMS, INDUSTRY HAS BEEN MUCH MORE EFFECTIVE IN CLEARLY PRESENTING ITS COLLECTIVE OBJECTIVES REGARDING CONTINUING DEVELOPMENT OF THIS COUNTRY'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

SO WE HAVE THESE TWO COMPLEX STRUCTURES EVOLVING IN PARALLEL:

: THE EXPANSION OF THE MINING INDUSTRY DUE TO THE INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT ROLE MINERALS PLAY IN THE ECONOMY;

: THE EXPANSION OF GOVERNMENT DUE TO THE INCREASING AWARENESS OF THE PUBLIC REGARDING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THIS MAJOR CONTRIBUTOR;

- EXPANDING IN PARALLEL, BUT NOT, IT SEEMS, IN HARMONY.

AND WITHIN EVERY LEVEL AND AT EVERY LAYER OF THESE EXPANDING EMPIRES, FROM PROFESSIONAL THROUGH MANAGEMENT TO POLITICAL, INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT LIAISON IS BEING ATTEMPTED ON A SINCERE BASIS. IF THIS EFFORT IS NOT TRANSLATING INTO EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT, THE MISTAKE MUST BE IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE EXISTING SYSTEMS.

BOTH INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT EXPANSION OVER THE PAST DECADE HAS PROCEEDED ON ESSENTIALLY AN INDEPENDENT AD HOC BASIS; INDUSTRY ACTING ON ESCALATING INTERNATIONAL SUPPLY-DEMAND IMPERATIVES, WITH BOTH LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT REACTING TO THE INCREASED IMPACT OF INDUSTRY INITIATIVES. THE RAPIDLY EVOLVING

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES HAVE NOT HAD TIME TO PROPERLY DESIGN THE NECESSARY CROSS-TIES. IS IT TIME, AND IS IT POSSIBLE, TO REMODEL THIS MATRIX INTO AN EFFECTIVE COOPERATIVE FRAMEWORK?

IN ATTEMPTING TO END THESE OPENING REMARKS WITH SOME POSITIVE RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THIS SITUATION, I WOULD MAKE TWO OBSERVATIONS:

FIRST, IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THIS CONFERENCE IS THE ONLY ANNUAL MEETING WHERE SENIOR REPRESENTATIVES OF MOST OF THE ELEMENTS PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED COME TOGETHER FOR THIS TYPE OF DISCUSSION.

NAMELY:- PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL MINES MINISTERS AND
THEIR SENIOR STAFF MEMBERS;

- CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF INDUSTRY AND THEIR
SENIOR STAFF MEMBERS;
- SENIOR REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL MAJOR MINING,
LABOUR, GEOSCIENTIFIC AND EXPLORATION ASSOCIATIONS

THE ABILITY OF THIS CONFERENCE TO DRAW US TOGETHER HAS ONCE AGAIN BEEN CONFIRMED. THE ABILITY OF THIS CONFERENCE TO BE A CATALYST FOR MORE EFFECTIVE LIAISON BETWEEN US IS STILL IN DOUBT. A RESTRUCTURING OF WHAT HAPPENS BETWEEN CONFERENCES MAY BE AN ESSENTIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR ALL OF US.

SECOND, NOT ALL OF THE ELEMENTS NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH BETTER COMMUNICATION ARE PRESENT AT THIS MEETING. THERE ARE VERY FEW REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL AGENCIES WHICH HAVE DIRECT IMPACT ON ONE OR MORE ASPECTS OF MINERAL DEVELOPMENT IN THIS COUNTRY. IF THE DEPARTMENTS OF MINES HAVE

ACCOMPLISHED EFFECTIVE LIAISON WITH OTHER INVOLVED DEPARTMENTS, AND COME TO THIS CONFERENCE AS THE ACKNOWLEDGED LEAD GOVERNMENT AGENCY IN MINERAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FOR THEIR PROVINCES, THEN THIS LACK OF REPRESENTATION IS NOT CRITICAL.

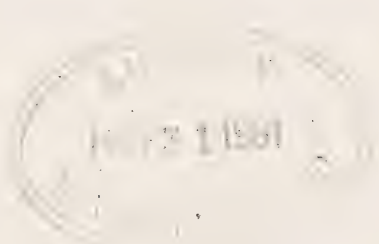
HOWEVER, IN SPEAKING FOR NOVA SCOTIA, A RELATIVE NEWCOMER INTO THE ARENA OF MODERN MINERAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT, I ADMIT THAT WE, AS A DEPARTMENT OF MINES, HAVE NOT YET ACCOMPLISHED THIS INTERNAL LIAISON. BUT WE ARE CURRENTLY WORKING TOWARD A "ONE-WINDOW" APPROACH TO MINERAL RESOURCE ISSUES AS THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO BOTH ENCOURAGE PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENSURE REALISTIC CONTROLS.

WE RECOGNIZE THAT CONSIDERABLE NEGOTIATION IS NECESSARY WITH OUR COLLEAGUES IN OTHER PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND WITH LOCAL INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES. IF WE CAN ACCOMPLISH THIS SIMPLIFICATION IN OUR PROVINCIAL INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT LINES OF COMMUNICATION, I OFFER IT AS ONE SMALL, BUT HOPEFULLY INTEGRAL, CONTRIBUTION TOWARD MORE EFFECTIVE NATIONAL LIAISON IN THE PURSUIT OF THE COMMON GOAL OF THIS CONFERENCE: THE CONTINUATION OF A STRONG CANADIAN MINING SECTOR.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE PROVINCIAL MINISTERS OF MINES

Address of D. Stephen Rankin

President, Cape Breton Development Corporation



Halifax
October 27-28, 1980

OCTOBER 27, 1980

D. S. RANKIN

EFFECTIVE INDUSTRY-GOVERNMENT LIAISON
THE KEY TO SUCCESSFUL MINERAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

IN 1973, NOVA SCOTIA'S EXPENDITURE FOR ENERGY FROM ALL PRIMARY SOURCES REPRESENTED 4 TO 5% OF THE GROSS PROVINCIAL PRODUCT. THIS WAS CONSISTENT WITH THE ENERGY EXPENDITURES OF BOTH CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES AS EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT.

IN 1980, THE ENERGY BILL IN BOTH NATIONS IS IN THE ORDER OF 7% OF G.N.P., WHILE NOVA SCOTIA'S COMPARABLE EXPENDITURE IS ABOUT 24% OF G.P.P., BEFORE ALLOWING FOR FEDERAL OIL COMPENSATION PAYMENTS RELATED TO THE COST OF GENERATING ELECTRICITY.

THE RAPID CHANGE IN OIL PRICES, AS WELL AS THE AWARENESS THAT OIL IS A RAPIDLY DEPLETING RESOURCE, HAVE CREATED PROBLEMS IN CANADA AS A WHOLE, BUT MORE

PARTICULARLY IN NOVA SCOTIA, WHERE OIL REPRESENTED 30% OF THE PROVINCE'S PRIMARY ENERGY SOURCE IN 1973.

PROBLEMS WHICH GOVERNMENT ARE GRAPPLING WITH ON A DAILY BASIS.

IT IS TIME, THEREFORE, TO EXAMINE THE FULL SPECTRUM OF PRIMARY ENERGY SOURCES AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF CANADA AND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY WITH DUE CONSIDERATION FOR REGIONAL IMBALANCES.

THE RECENT AWARENESS THAT OIL IS A RAPIDLY DEPLETING RESOURCE, REMINDS ME OF THE STATEMENT MADE BY A FORMER CHIEF ECONOMIST FOR THE NATIONAL COAL BOARD OF GREAT BRITAIN,

"THE OIL CRISIS WILL COME, NOT WHEN THE WORLD'S OIL IS EXHAUSTED, BUT WHEN THE WORLD'S OIL SUPPLIES CEASE TO EXPAND."

THAT POINT MAY SOON ARRIVE, AND IN OUR CONCERN TO FIND ALTERNATIVES TO OIL, IS THE IMPLICIT BELIEF THAT

THESE SUBSTITUTES CAN SOLVE THE PROBLEM RATHER THAN JUST DEFER ITS IMPACT. BUT, IT MAY WELL BE THAT IT IS QUITE UNREALISTIC TO EXPECT TO FIND SUBSTITUTES FOR OIL ON A QUANTITATIVELY SIGNIFICANT SCALE IN THE TIME SPAN REQUIRED TO NEGATE A CRISIS SITUATION.

THERE ARE MANY FACTORS WORKING AGAINST WHAT LITTLE TIME WE HAVE. ONE WITH MOST SERIOUS IMPLICATIONS IS THE RELATIVE INSTABILITY OF SOME OF THE MAJOR OPEC NATIONS. THE PROBLEM IS EXACERBATED BY THE MASSIVE INFLUX OF WEALTH INTO NATIONS WHICH ARE STILL LARGELY NOMADIC. THE WESTERN WORLD, WHICH NEEDS THE OIL, NO LONGER CONTROLS IT. THE COUNTRIES WHICH DO HAVE NO INSATIABLE APPETITE FOR THE PRODUCTS OF THE WESTERN ECONOMY AND VERY OFTEN THERE IS ENTRENCHED INTERNAL OPPOSITION - AS THE SHAH OF IRAN FOUND - TO THE PROFOUND INTERNAL CHANGE THAT PETRODOLLARS CAN BRING. INDEED, OPEC FOREIGN EXPENDITURES DECLINED IN 1979.

SAUDI ARABIA HAS A MASSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN. BUT, THE QUESTION IS "HOW LONG CAN A COUNTRY WITH A POPULATION OF FEWER THAN 10 MILLION PEOPLE, MOSTLY NOMADIC,

WITHSTAND THE INTERNAL STRESS CAUSED BY SPENDING \$100 BILLION A YEAR ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

BY WAY OF COMPARISON, THE UNITED STATES, WITH MORE THAN 25 TIMES THE POPULATION - AND A FAR MORE SOPHISTICATED ONE - ONLY SPENT \$250 BILLION ON NON-HOUSING INVESTMENT IN 1979.

So, WHAT WILL THE OPEC COUNTRIES DO?

IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT IF OIL TRADE CONTINUES AT PRESENT LEVELS, AND THE PRICE RISES BY 1985 TO \$50 A BARREL, THEN OPEC MIGHT ACCUMULATE OIL REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES OF APPROACHING \$1,000 BILLION BETWEEN 1980 AND 1985. THIS COMPARES WITH \$200 BILLION BETWEEN 1973 AND 1979.

EXCESSIVE WEALTH WILL CREATE SUCH IMMENSE PROBLEMS FOR MANY OF THE NATIONS THAT THEY MAY FEEL IT PREFERABLE TO KEEP IT IN THE GROUND RATHER THAN PUTTING IT INTO VULNERABLE FOREIGN BANKS OR PROPERTY. AND, IT IS THIS MASSIVE WEALTH WHICH, AS A CAUSE AND EFFECT, RESULTS IN DEVALUED CURRENCY.

THIS WILL HAVE GRAVE CONSEQUENCES FOR US, FOR IT WILL PROMPT A DECLINE IN WORLD OIL PRODUCTION AND GIVE US STILL LESS TIME TO SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE OUR OIL CONSUMPTION BY GREATER ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND A TRANSITION TO ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES.

THERE IS, OF COURSE, OIL OUTSIDE OF OPEC, BUT ASIDE FROM THIS CONTINENT, MUCH OF IT IS ONLY AVAILABLE, OR HAS ONLY BECOME AVAILABLE, AS A CONSEQUENCE OF OPEC PRICING. WHAT HAS TO BE REMEMBERED, AND THIS APPLIES TO COAL AS MUCH AS TO OIL AND GAS, IS THAT SUPPLY IS A CONSEQUENCE OF DEMAND AS INDICATED BY PRICE. THE AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES DEPENDS ON HOW MUCH WE WILL PAY FOR THEM.

THERE ARE TOO MANY CYNICS IN OUR WORLD TODAY.

OSCAR WILDE WAS FOND OF SAYING THAT A CYNIC IS A MAN WHO KNOWS THE PRICE OF EVERYTHING AND THE VALUE OF NOTHING. HOW RIGHT HE WAS. THOSE WHO THINK ONLY IN TERMS OF PRICE DO NOT RECOGNIZE THE RAPID CHANGES WHICH OUR ECONOMY IS UNDERGOING. IT IS TIME TO THINK OF ENERGY IN TERMS OF ITS VALUE TO THE ECONOMY, RATHER THAN AS AN

INVESTMENT RESOURCE AVAILABLE FOR THE PURPOSE OF
MERE EXPLOITATION.

THE VALUE OF ENERGY IN THE ECONOMY MUST, AS
A MINIMUM, BE EQUATED TO THE INCREMENTAL COST OF BRINGING
THE FUEL TO MARKET.

I FULLY REALIZE THAT THERE ARE MANY SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS TO BE EXAMINED AND EVALUATED,
BEFORE SUCH A HYPOTHESIS CAN BE ACCEPTED OR REJECTED.
HOWEVER, IF WE AS A NATION ARE GOING;

TO LEARN,

TO CONSERVE,

TO USE ENERGY MORE EFFICIENTLY

AND, TO DEVELOP ALTERNATE PRIMARY SOURCES OF ENERGY,
THE PRICE OF FUEL WILL HAVE TO RISE TO EQUAL ITS INCREMENTAL
PRODUCTION COST.

TO THIS END, WE REQUIRE A NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY
WHICH NOT ONLY ALLOWS FOR REGIONAL DISPARITY, BUT ONE THAT
STRUCTURES THE USE OF PRIMARY FUEL SOURCES IN THE MOST
EFFICIENT MANNER.

IN THE ABSENCE OF A COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY, IT IS DIFFICULT TO MAKE LONG-TERM COMMITMENTS IN MINE DEVELOPMENT OR TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

WE TURNED AWAY FROM COAL DURING A PERIOD OF ABUNDANT AND CHEAP OIL, BUT NOW WE MUST CONVERT BACK TO OUR INDIGENOUS PRIMARY RESOURCE - COAL. NOT ONLY MUST WE DEVELOP MORE MINES TO REDUCE OUR DEPENDANCE ON COSTLY IMPORTS, WE MUST AS WELL, PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL FUNDING FOR RESEARCH ON COAL UTILIZATION IN SUCH AREAS AS BENEFICIATING, GASIFICATION, AND LIQUIFACTION.

WHILE CONSERVATION EFFORTS WILL BUY US SOME TIME IN THE SHORT TERM, DEVELOPING COAL MINES WILL PROVIDE THE MEANS TO BRIDGE DURING THE MEDIUM TO LONG TERM THE GAP BETWEEN OUR DEPLETING OIL AND GAS RESOURCES AND THE AVAILABILITY OF THE ULTIMATE RESOURCE FISSION/ HYDROGEN/ SOLAR ENERGY.

IN THE SHORT TERM, DEVCO HAS TO BRING PRINCE MINE INTO FULL PRODUCTION AT 1,000,000 TONNES AND THE DONKIN-MORIEN AT 3,000,000 TONNES, WITH THE FULL POTENTIAL OF BRINGING INTO PRODUCTION IN THE MEDIUM TO LONG TERM, A

NEW # 26 COLLIERY, A RECONSTRUCTED LINGAN AND A SECOND MINE AT DONKIN-MORIEN.

DEVCO MAY ALSO HAVE A ROLE TO PLAY IN THE MEDIUM TERM IN THE MATTER OF SYNFUELS DERIVED FROM COAL.

POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT INCLUDES A PARTICIPATION IN A COAL LIQUIDFACTION PLANT HANDLING 12,000 TONS A DAY, OR ABOUT 4 MILLION TONS A YEAR - QUITE A REALISTIC OBJECTIVE, FOR CAPE BRETON COULD REPLACE CLOSE TO 30,000 BARRELS A DAY, OR A THIRD OF NOVA SCOTIA'S CURRENT DAILY CONSUMPTION OF OIL.

IT INCLUDES AS WELL, AN INTEGRATED ENERGY COMPLEX, WHERE A UTILITY BUILDS A SIMPLE COMBUSTION TURBINE INSTALLATION FOR POWER GENERATION, "ACROSS THE FENCE", A JOINT VENTURE COMPANY -(UTILITY, RESOURCE AND CHEMICAL COMPANIES) INSTALLS A MEDIUM -BTU COAL GASIFICATION PLANT TO MEET CLEAN FUEL NEEDS, EXCESS CAPACITY OF THE COAL - GASIFICATION PLANT CAN BE UTILIZED FOR A METHANAL SYNTHESIS PLANT, AND/OR OTHER HYDROCARBON FEEDSTOCKS.

FEASIBILITY STUDIES COMPLETED LAST YEAR SUGGEST THAT THE COST OF PUTTING SUCH A PLANT INTO OPERATION SIZED AT 800 MW PEAK CAPACITY, IN 1985 DOLLARS, WOULD BE 10% HIGHER THAN PUTTING A LIKE SIZED CONVENTIONAL COAL-FIRED THERMAL GENERATING STATION INTO SERVICE.

THE CONVENTIONAL GENERATING STATION WOULD TAKE 2 YEARS LONGER TO BUILD, WOULD BE ENTIRELY FUNDED BY THE UTILITY, AND HAVE ONLY ONE PRODUCT TO SELL - ELECTRICITY.

THESE POINTS HAVE A GREAT DEAL TO DO WITH THE THEME OF THE CONFERENCE, WHICH IS "EFFECTIVE INDUSTRY - GOVERNMENT LIASION - THE KEY TO SUCCESSFUL MINERAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT" - BECAUSE WITHOUT YOUR SUPPORT AND INTERACTIVE PARTICIPATION, AN EFFECTIVE ENERGY POLICY CAN'T BE IMPLEMENTED.

WE IN INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT NEED THE SUPPORT OF ONE ANOTHER, AND I REQUEST YOUR SUPPORT AS MINISTERS OF THE CROWN IN THE MATTER OF A NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY.

THE MORE COMPLEX THE WORLD BECOMES OR THE MORE COMPLEX THE TECHNOLOGY WE USE AND THE GREATER OUR CAPITAL COSTS, RETURN ON INVESTMENT MORE AND MORE DEPENDS ON WHETHER TODAY'S DECISIONS WILL BE CORRECT FOR A REASONABLE NUMBER OF TOMMOROWS.

TRYING TO MAKE THE RIGHT DECISIONS CONCERNING THE FUTURE REALITY OF WHO WILL BE PRODUCING WHAT, WHEN, HOW, AND AT WHAT COST, ARE DIFFICULT ENOUGH WITHOUT ADDING UNCERTAINTIES WHICH CAN BE AVOIDED.

NOW, THERE ARE PLENTY OF UNAVOIDABLE UNCERTAINTIES. FEW GUESSED ONLY EIGHT SHORT YEARS AGO WHAT THE ACTIONS OF THE OPEC NATIONS WOULD HAVE ON THE ECONOMICS OF THE WESTERN NATIONS.

WHAT WE HAVE TO BE VERY CLEAR ABOUT IS NOT ADDING TO THESE UNCERTAINTIES.

A WEAKNESS WITH OUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT, ONE THAT PERHAPS CONTRIBUTES TO BUSINESS SCEPTICISM OF GOVERNMENT IS THAT GOVERNMENTS SELDOM COMMIT THEMSELVES IRREVOCABLY,

THEY REFLECT THE PREVAILING MOOD. YET, WHEN BUSINESS MAKES LONG-RANGE INVESTMENTS, PARTICULARLY IN NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, IT HAS TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF YEARS IT TAKES TO AMORTIZE THAT INVESTMENT.

GOVERNMENT MUST, BY MEANS OF LONG-RANGE POLICIES,
IN SUCH FUNDAMENTAL AREAS OF OUR ECONOMY AS ENERGY, MAKE
POSSIBLE COMMITMENTS TO THE FUTURE.

ONE GOAL OF GOVERNMENT PLANNING MUST BE THE CREATION OF A NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY INCLUDING A REGIONAL STRATEGY.

IF I MAY REITERATE -

WE NEED A NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY WHICH HAS THE
SUPPORT OF ALL THE PROVINCES AND ONE THAT RECOGNIZES:

- I. THE FRAGILITY OF OUR PRESENT OIL SUPPLIES, PARTICULARLY IN EASTERN CANADA.
2. THE VALUE OF COAL.

3. THAT PRICES FOR FUEL WILL RISE TO
EQUAL THE INCREMENTAL DEVELOPMENT COST.

4. THAT TIME IS RUNNING OUT.

DESPITE THE OMINOUS FUTURE FOR OUR OIL SUPPLY,
WE MUST HAVE IT.

WE WILL HAVE ENOUGH OIL ONLY IF WE CONSERVE AS
MUCH AS WE CAN AND USE WHAT MUST BE USED EFFICIENTLY.
THIS IMPLIES USING COAL WHERE IT IS MORE EFFICIENT TO
DO SO.

FURTHERMORE, COAL PRODUCERS IN CANADA MUST HAVE
A REALISTIC PRICE FOR THEIR PRODUCT WHICH REFLECTS ITS
REAL VALUE IN TERMS OF ALTERNATIVES AND RELIABILITY AND
ENCOURAGES COMMITMENT TO THE LONG-RANGE DEVELOPMENTS,
WHICH ARE POSSIBLE FOR OUR INDUSTRY.

THERE IS NO TIME FOR DELAY. OUR OIL SUPPLY IS
TOO VULNERABLE, AND THE LEAD TIME NECESSARY FOR THE
APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT OF COAL RESOURCES IS TOO LONG
FOR CANADA TO DAWDLE.

IN CLOSING, MAY I ASK YOU THE QUESTION, "IS
ENERGY A MATTER WE CAN AFFORD TO IGNORE, OR IS IT ONE
WE CAN'T AFFORD TO IGNORE?"

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THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE PROVINCIAL MINISTERS OF MINES

Provincial Mining Association

Brief

Halifax
October 27-28, 1980

The accompanying brief dealing with the retrieval, storage, and accessibility of diamond-drill core is respectfully submitted for consideration by the Provincial Ministers of Mines.

This brief has been prepared in consultation with representatives of Provincial Mining Associations and Industry Organizations, and has been endorsed unanimously by the committee of these associations meeting in Halifax on 26 October 1980.

Associations and organizations present,
or involved in preparation:

Alberta Chamber of Resources

B.C. Chamber of Mines

Mining Association of B.C.

Mining Association of Manitoba

Saskatchewan Mining Association

Ontario Mining Association

Yukon Chamber of Mines

N.W.T. Chamber of Mines

Metal Mining Association of New Brunswick

Quebec Metal Mining Association

Quebec Asbestos Mining Association

Prospectors and Developers' Association

Mining Association of Canada

Brief presented to the Provincial Ministers of Mines
at the 37th Conference in Halifax, October 1980

At the 36th Mine Ministers' Conference in Winnipeg in 1979, a report was submitted to Committee No. 1 by the sub-committee of Provincial Geologists. This report included specific reference to the retrieval, storage, and accessibility of diamond drill core acquired in the process of exploration. Subsequently, comments were sought from industry through the Mining Associations and Chambers of Mines, and resulting from this, a joint meeting of the Provincial Geologists and representatives of the Associations, was held to discuss the matter.

The Provincial Associations wish to express appreciation for this practical demonstration of the spirit of ongoing co-operation in committee work shown by the Provincial Geologists, which is one of the often quoted merits of the Mine Ministers' Conference as supported by our Associations.

Our members strongly support the principle of retrieval, storage, and controlled availability of exploration data, particularly selected diamond drill core, and urge the Ministers to consider adequate budgeting of their geological departments to render such a service possible.

There are, however, serious concerns over the practical application of any such plan and it is submitted that, prior to any entrenchment in regulations or legislation, an ongoing committee of Provincial Geologists and Industry be struck, with the task of reaching a consensus that might be submitted as recommendations to the next Mine Ministers' Conference in 1981.

The Mining Associations, and we believe the Provincial Geologists, are not suggesting that uniform legislation be prepared across the country. Regional differences are recognized and must be accommodated in any regulations; however, the basic principle should be universally recognized, and certain guidelines followed.

The major concerns that would need to be dealt with by the joint committee are:

- (1) Confidentiality, vis-a-vis both Government Agencies and the "public"; and, of course, the length of time that confidentiality should be maintained;
- (2) The method of selection and the proportion of core to be retained (on the assumption that total core retention and storage is impracticable, especially in areas of high drilling activity such as Saskatchewan and Ontario). These concerns include "who would make the selection"; at what point in the exploration program; and what reasonable amount of core should be retained by the company for in-house testing;
- (3) The location of core storage: i.e., should this be on site (with requirements to guarantee security); at a company warehouse or plant, subject to availability for inspection; or at centrally located and government-sponsored core laboratories or "libraries" (cf Saskatchewan, Yukon, NWT)?
- (4) The costs of the program; including storage facilities, transportation, and "control" of data dissemination. This is a fundamental concern in view of the basic reasons for core (and data) storage, e.g.:
 - to enable a continuing inventory of resources to be maintained.
 - to permit re-examination of data in light of new scientific and technical knowledge.
 - to avoid costly and wasteful duplication of exploration effort.

The advantages generally accrue to other than the company performing the work and thus there is reasonable argument that the program be largely at public expense; however, the concept of a "user fee" for examination of core should be examined; as well as the granting of assessment credit for the initial retention and shipment.

Finally, it is reiterated that neither this submission, nor the concerns recommended for joint committee consideration, represent a recommendation for uniform legislation. It is, in fact, apparent that within a province or jurisdiction there must be room for flexibility, and it is recognized that compulsory legislation may create more problems than it solves. Moreover, it is recognized that points (1) through (4) above are only a beginning for ongoing discussion, and not specific recommendations. Nevertheless, industry regards this matter as one of some urgency, as indeed the Provincial Geologists clearly do; and it is strongly recommended that the Ministers convey this urgency to their Departments in terms of allocation and distribution of budget, time, and manpower.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE PROVINCIAL MINISTERS OF MINES

Submission by
the Mining Association of British Columbia

Halifax
October 27-28, 1980

The Mining Association of British Columbia welcomes this opportunity to present our concerns regarding the future of the mining industry in British Columbia.

Each year since 1968, we have commissioned Price Waterhouse & Co., chartered accountants, to prepare an economic analysis of the industry in B.C. The report for 1979 shows a remarkable resurgence in the industry following a period of stagnation between 1972 and 1978. The summary of the report is as follows:

"In 1979 the British Columbia mining industry had a banner year, setting new records in revenues, earnings, expenditures, wages and salaries, tax contributions and capital invested. The industry benefitted greatly from substantial price rises in several major products, particularly copper, molybdenum and lead, while the increased value of exports and higher wages and taxes had a strong positive effect upon the British Columbia economy.

"Investment in exploration, development and capital expenditures also reached new record highs in 1979, reflecting the renewed optimism in the industry in the last two years. Major developments in progress, which are estimated to cost some \$1.2 billion by completion, had a notable effect on expenditures in 1979 and will generate further large increases in production over the next few years, with consequent positive impacts on jobs, wages and taxes.

"Total earnings of the industry after taxes exceeded \$500 million, over 80% of which was directly re-invested in the form of exploration, development and capital expenditures during the year."

While this is a very encouraging picture and shows free enterprise at its best, it must be pointed out that despite the fact that the return on investment for the industry in 1979 was 35.2%, the average for the past ten years was only 14%. When inflationary factors are considered the picture is not quite so bright and because of the cyclical nature of metal markets, earnings will not remain at the present high levels. The industry therefore will continue to press for government and public support which will allow for reasonable taxation, reasonable environmental policies and a favourable economic environment that will stimulate and strengthen the industry.

The "renewed optimism" mentioned by Price Waterhouse has been brought about by higher metal prices, more stability in provincial politics and a stabilization of taxation policies. As indicated the industry in B.C. has embarked upon a major program of expansion and at present the following projects have been announced or are in the construction phase:

	<u>CAPACITY</u>	<u>EXPECTED CAPITAL COSTS</u>
<u>Equity Silver Mines</u> - Houston (silver, copper, lead, zinc)	4,500 tons per day under construction	\$ 110 million
<u>Highmont Mines</u> - Highland Valley (copper, molybdenum)	25,000 tons per day under construction	\$ 150 million
<u>Kitsault Mine</u> - Alice Arm (molybdenum)	12,000 tons per day under construction	\$ 160 million
<u>Granduc Mine</u> - Stewart (copper)	8,000 tons per day under construction	\$ 20 million
<u>Lornex Mine</u> - Highland Valley (copper, molybdenum)	Expansion from 48,000 to 70,000 tons per day	\$ 160 million
<u>Similkameen Mine</u> - Princeton (copper)	Developing new ore body	\$ 25 million
<u>Cominco</u> - Trail, Kimberley (lead, zinc smelter & mine)	Expansion and facilities upgrading	\$ 425 million
<u>Fording Coal</u> - Elkford (coal)	Increasing production	\$ 150 million

	<u>CAPACITY</u>	<u>EXPECTED CAPITAL COSTS</u>
<u>Scotty Gold Mines - Stewart</u> (gold)	200 tons per day under construction	\$ 14 million
<u>Carolyn Mines - Hope</u> (gold)	1,500 tons per day under construction	\$ 20 million
<u>Goldstream Mines - Revelstoke</u> (copper)	1,500 tons per day announced	\$ 80 million
<u>Chappelle Mines - Omineca</u> (silver)	100 tons per day announced	\$ 12 million
<u>DeKalb Mining - Highland Valley</u> (copper)	700 tons per day under construction	\$ 10 million
<u>Noranda Mines - Boss Mountain</u> (molybdenum)	Capacity to be increased to 3,000 tons per day	\$12.5 million

Completion of these projects will greatly increase the contribution of mining in British Columbia to the Canadian economy and to Canadian exports and consequently the balance of payments. In addition, approximately, 3,000 direct new jobs will be created plus 4,700 indirect jobs in British Columbia and an additional 9,300 jobs in the rest of Canada (based on Price Waterhouse calculations of the multiplier effect).

CONCERNS OF THE INDUSTRY

Constitutional Change

As has become apparent in recent weeks, both senior levels of government are vitally interested in the effect that constitutional change will have on their respective levels of authority. Industry is also extremely concerned about the direction in which government is going. It is acceptable to us that each party in the constitutional debate must be satisfied that they have obtained the best deal for their constituents. However, it is obvious as each level of government tries to obtain more and more power, that this is done at the expense of industry. Because the mining industry spans provincial and federal boundaries, and decisions made by either provincial or federal authority will impact on the other as well as the mining industry, we do not wish to see the industry trampled in the inter-government struggle over revenue and resource control.

The disastrous effect of the squabble between provincial and federal governments over mining revenue in the mid-70's when tax rates were raised to over 100% in some provinces should be remembered.

Taxation

The incremental tax rate on a mature mine in British Columbia amounts to 57% of taxable income. This is made up of a 15% Provincial income tax, an effective 15% Provincial mining tax and a Federal income tax rate of 27%. It is our position that the combined incremental tax rates should not exceed a maximum of 50% and while this is an arbitrary percentage, it is perhaps acceptable politically and psychologically. It must be remembered that mines in Canada compete in world markets and if insufficient monies are left in the hands of the mining companies, the trend will be to discourage new developments in this country. We therefore have recommended the effective incremental Federal tax rate be reduced to 25% and we will continue to press for a reduction in the total Provincial tax rate to the same level.

To encourage the search for new mines in British Columbia, the following steps have been recommended to the Federal Government:

1. Exempt the "once-in-a-lifetime" earnings of prospectors.
2. Eliminate capital gains taxes on investments in Canadian Resource companies to encourage Canadians to invest in British Columbia in particular, as well as the rest of Canada.

Development Assistance

At the present time the Provincial Government of British Columbia allocates certain monies to help pay for some of the infrastructure connected with mine development in order to encourage new mines.

We strongly recommend this type of assistance and support. In settled or developed areas the cost of housing, schools, hospitals, power, roads, etc. are in part borne by the general population. Industry, of course, contributes through the payment of taxes.

In 1979, the mining industry paid a total of \$203.3 million in direct taxes to the Province of British Columbia, \$13.6 million to municipalities in British Columbia and a further \$148 million to the federal government. In addition a further \$37 million was paid to the Province in the form of B.C. income tax deductions and W.C.B. assessments and \$71.5 million in similar payments to Ottawa. In isolated areas much of the cost of the aforementioned infrastructure falls on the developer while governments reaps a benefit from corporate as well as personal and other taxes. It would then seem reasonable for governments to share some of the burden and at the same time encourage development.

Manpower

An adequate supply of skilled tradesmen, particularly heavy duty mechanics, millwrights, electricians and machinist's fitters has been a chronic problem for the mining industry in British Columbia. Although the mining industry is training as many apprentices as allowable, other industries are not. With new mining and other developments taking place in British Columbia and with our already short supply of tradesmen being bled off by other industries, we are facing a critical situation which calls for short term solutions, such as immigration of skilled workers and long term solutions such as upgrading and speeding up apprenticeship training in all industries as well as modular training for other mine workers.

We are encouraged that the Provincial Government is taking a critical look at this problem and have already introduced a subsidy program for new apprentices as a first step in attempting to solve the problem.

Alienation of Mineral Lands

As the need for more and more metals and minerals such as coal increases, the removal of lands from access for mineral development becomes more crucial. Economic mineral deposits are few and far between and yet where they do occur, they represent great wealth in very small areas, wealth not only in the monetary sense but also in the sense of meeting world needs.

It therefore is imperative that land not be alienated before careful consideration is given to mineral potential and wherever possible, alienated lands be reopened for mineral exploration and development. The Mining Association of British Columbia supports the concept of multiple use.

TRENTE-SEPTIEME CONFERENCE ANNUELLE DES
MINISTRES PROVINCIAUX DES MINES

LIST OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

LISTE DES DOCUMENTS PUBLICS

DOCUMENT NO. N° DU DOCUMENT	SOURCE ORIGINE	TITLE TITRE
860-84/004	Mining Association of Canada Association minière du Canada	The Canadian Mining Industry and Constitutional Change L'industrie minière canadienne et le changement constitutionnel
860-84/005	Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy	An "Executive Summary" - Effective Industry - Government Liaison the Key to Successful Mineral Resource Management
860-84/006	Coal Association of Cda	Effective Industry - Government Liaison - the Key to Successful Mineral Resource Management Une liaison efficace entre l'industrie et le gouvernement - La clé d'une bonne gestion des ressources minérales
860-84/007	Shell Canada Resources Ltd.	Substance of Remarks by J.M. MacLeod, Pres. Shell Canada Resources Limited
860-84/008	Prospectors and Developers Association	Brief from the Prospectors and Developers Association

DOCUMENT NO. N° DU DOCUMENT	SOURCE — ORIGINE	TITLE TITRE
860-84/009	British Columbia & Yukon Chamber of Mines	Deregulation
✓ 860-84/010	British Columbia & Yukon Chamber of Mines	Access to Minerals the Key to Successful Resource Management
✓ 860-84/011	Canadian Geo- science Council	Brief to the Mines Ministers
✓ 860-84/012	Mining Asso- ciation of Canada	Address of David D. Thomas, President, Mining Association of Canada
✓ 860-84/013	Nova Scotia	Address of the Honourable Ron Barkhouse Ministers of Mines and Energy
✓ 860-84/014	Cap Breton Development Corporation	Address of D. Stephen Rankin, President, Cap Breton Development Corporation

✓ 860-84/010

British
Columbia &
Yukon Chamber
of Mines

Access to Minerals the Key to Successful
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Cap Breton Development Corporation

✓ 860-84/015

Provincial
Mining Assoc.

Brief from the Provincial Mining Association

DOCUMENT NO. N° DU DOCUMENT	SOURCE ORIGINE	TITLE TITRE
860-84/016	Mining Association of British Columbia	Submission by the Mining Association of British Columbia
✓ 860-84/022	Secretariat Secrétariat	List of Public Documents Liste des documents rendus publics

DOCUMENT: 860-89/004

INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS
OF COMMUNICATIONS

Opening Statement

Mr. Clément Richard
Chairman of the Conference

Quebec City
February 11-12, 1981

Ladies,
Gentlemen,
Colleagues,

It is a great pleasure for Québec to play host to this conference of Communications Ministers, to whom we would like to wish a very warm welcome. Allow me to extend a special welcome to Manitoba's new Minister of Telecommunications, the Honourable Don Orchard, to whom I wish better luck than I had in organizing the eventual federal-provincial conference, which hopefully will be held before the end of this century.

This week's conference is, in some respects, a historical one. Indeed, Québec City was the scene of the first interprovincial conference of Communications Ministers, to whom the provincial Premiers had given the responsibility of finding common ground in a sector which all of us perceived as important. That was in the fall of 1972. Today, almost a decade later, the question we ask is "how do things stand now?"

From interprovincial cooperation... to interprovincial cooperati

Although we must not dwell on the past, it is sometimes useful to refresh our memories. Allow me to briefly go through the events of the past few years.

We are currently experiencing an active phase in interprovincial cooperation, a phase which has its origin in the enthusiasm shown by the provinces from the very beginning. Between 1972 and 1974 there were five interprovincial conferences. This week's conference is the second in three months. What sparks this enthusiasm?

The first wave of interprovincial cooperation, although it tailed off in the summer of 1975, created among us solid bonds of friendship and the desire to coordinate our efforts and to pool our resources in an effective way. Yet more important still, we discovered that our distinct societies share common values, and that we can cultivate these values according to our priorities and our needs. This is the discovery that led the provinces to form their first common front.

These exchanges were followed by a period of bilateral relations much desired by Ottawa, which took a dim view of the

provincial common front. By using its judicial power in sometimes questionable ways, the federal government expected to obtain the administrative agreements that were dictated to it by its national conscience. The real story was somewhat different.

First of all there was the failure of its Council of Ministers of Communications, a hybrid structure that struggled for survival for two years only to collapse at its first meeting. The federal government then got caught up in its telecommunications bills (C-43, C-24 and C-16), of which there seems to be no end in sight. And, what's more, Ottawa failed to capitalize on the provincial retreat by negotiating agreements with partners which it thought were weaker. The only feather in its cap during this period was a gift from a federal Court. Naturally, we could always look at this period from a different angle. We are not as strong as we were in 1973. Cable television has gone over into the other camp. Provincial jurisdiction over telecommunications appears more and more threatened by decisions being made by an agency that should not be empowered to make them. Except for educational television, the entire area of radio broadcasting continues to escape us.

I much prefer the first way of looking at events, although, for the time being, the opponent may seem to have won out. I have learned from Aristotle that of the slave and the master, it is the latter that deserves most to be pitied. My optimistic attitude stems from the renewed vitality of our joint action.

The keen awareness of Québec as regards its needs and its aspirations is strongly shared I feel by all my colleagues. Québec's effervescence of the past few years has found emulators, if not allies, in the assertion of provincial autonomy. This is reflected in circumstantial solidarities as revealed in matters of communications.

Who says that this meeting is premature? The federal government is indeed incensed to find out that interprovincial consensus is taking shape again; this is incompatible with its views of a centralized Canada. What, in our opinion, is a very positive manifestation, more, an assertion of our responsibilities, is seen by Ottawa as a pincer movement intended to isolate it. However, this is far from the truth. How can the federal government's refusal ever since the Toronto conference to sit at the same table with us be interpreted? How can its offers to collaborate, and then its double refusal in less than three months to participate in a federal-provincial conference, be reconciled?

To put forward our "national bullfighting" as well as constitutional revision, to explain its refusal at best shows mental reservation, at worst, bad faith. Who says that this conference was ill prepared? Is it not a follow-up on the six previous interprovincial meetings, on the four federal-provincial conferences, on the quasi-permanent conference of officials, not to mention the numerous meetings of Premiers during which the matter of communications was discussed?

At the rate things are going, I have visions of the year 2029. Québec has just held centennial celebrations to mark the "Provincial Hour", the first step in broadcasting, a field that even at that time it considered as being under its jurisdiction. The 56th interprovincial conference of Ministers of Communications has taken place in Halifax. On the agenda, an old, familiar item.

It is up to us to ensure that such will not be the scenario. We must use the fait accompli as a battleground, develop practical plans for cooperation, rely on the vitality of our respective populations, and convince our constituents of the value of our theses. Let us leave to others those incantations where national interest and federal corporatism are blended.

I do realize we are working in difficult circumstances. The period of effervescence we are going through on the political, socio-cultural and technological planes makes it our duty to seek concrete results in the field of communications, communications that are the nervous system of our peoples. Let us wish ourselves good luck.

CLÉMENT RICHARD

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

DOCUMENT: 860-89/006

INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS
OF COMMUNICATIONS

Provincial Principles on the Reception of Satellite Signals

Quebec City
February 11-12, 1981



PROVINCIAL PRINCIPLES ON THE RECEPTION OF SATELLITE SIGNALS

1. All residents of Canada have the right to receive for their own use foreign signals intended for direct reception by the general public (broadcast).
2. Satellite signals (Canadian and foreign) which are not intended for direct reception by the general public will need to be protected if the privacy is to be maintained. The originator may take action as necessary to ensure that protection. (Saskatchewan does not concur)
3. Satellite signals intended for redistribution shall be subject to authorization by the appropriate regulatory authorities, in accordance with the provincial consensus position, once recognized, to wit, predominantly a provincial responsibility.



PROVINCIAL MINISTERS OF COMMUNICATIONS

QUEBEC CITY - February 11-12, 1981

COMMUNIQUE

Provincial Ministers of Communications met in Quebec City yesterday and today and reached agreement on a number of communications issues. Ministers regretted that the Federal Minister Francis Fox had declined the invitation to attend the Quebec City meeting, and are looking forward to a federal-provincial ministerial conference, to be held in Winnipeg in the spring. At the Winnipeg meeting, they intend to discuss the reports of three working groups established at the 1979 federal-provincial conference on the subjects of competition and industry structure, industrial impacts of communications policies, and the sharing of responsibilities over cable.

Ministers were unanimous in their view that regular inter-provincial meetings on at least an annual basis are highly valuable. They expressed satisfaction with the work completed since their last conference in Vancouver, and confirmed that significant progress can be made on items of common concern independent of the constitutional discussions.

In order to increase the effectiveness of their meetings, Ministers agreed that the host province for each meeting would act as a secretariat on an informal basis and, in this capacity, undertake the coordinating functions with respect to reports and general arrangements. They also concurred

that subcommittees would be established to undertake specific projects.

Ministers received a preliminary report from officials which outlined options for the regulation of interprovincial telecommunications, consistent with the provincial consensus position on the constitution. The working group are asked to continue its work and develop for Ministers' consideration a specific recommendation on an alternative framework for the regulation of interprovincial telecommunications.

Ministers also agreed on guidelines with respect to reception of satellite signals.

The Ministers reviewed the recent announcement by the federal Department of Communications on its intention to consider changes to its current licensing policy for microwave radio relay systems. Noting the importance of adequate study of this issue before any action is taken, the Ministers intend to request the federal government to suspend any policy changes pending discussions with the provinces at the next federal-provincial conference. Provincial Ministers have established a working group to study the potential impacts of changes to the existing policy and to develop common guidelines for discussion with the federal government.

Ministers of Communications heard representations from Dr. Camille Laurin and Dr. Patrick McGeer on behalf of the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. The report of the Communications officials working group on the inter-provincial educational television network was presented. Ministers agreed that the two models contained in the report would be submitted to a joint committee of Communications and Education officials. The committee was mandated to consider governments' objectives and to effect a sharing of responsibilities with respect to hardware and content. Ministers agreed that the report of the joint committee would be presented to them at their next meeting and to the CMEC.

Ministers will hold the next interprovincial conference in Halifax in September, 1981.

PROVINCIAL PRINCIPLES ON THE RECEPTION OF SATELLITE SIGNALS

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DOCUMENT: 860-89/012

INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS
OF COMMUNICATIONS

Press Release

Saskatchewan

Quebec City
February 11-12, 1981



PROGRESS MADE AT PROVINCIAL MINISTERS MEETING

The Honourable Don W. Cody, Minister of Telephones for Saskatchewan, stated that Provincial Ministers of Communications, who concluded a 2-day meeting in Quebec City today, were able to make progress in several key areas of interest to the Province. The meeting dealt with numbers of issues of common concern to Provinces, including the Trans-Canada Telephone System (TCTS), satellites, the licensing of inter-city microwave networks, and proposals for a country-wide, satellite-distributed educational television system for Canada.

"It was clear from the discussion of TCTS", Mr. Cody said, "that Provinces remain concerned about unilateral federal moves to interfere with the operation of the system". TCTS is a consortium of the major telephone companies in Canada, both provincially and federally-regulated companies, which together provide telecommunications services on a Canada-wide basis. Saskatchewan strongly objects to the way the CRTC's inquiry into the TCTS rates and settlement agreements of federally-regulated carriers has intruded into the regulatory and operational affairs of provincially-regulated companies. "There is a great concern that the CRTC may attempt to order their companies to take action which will reduce revenues to Sask Tel and increase rates to Saskatchewan telephone subscribers. I am pleased that Provinces will be working together to resist unwarranted federal control over this field.

Ministers also had a useful discussion of the reception of foreign satellite signals in Canada. "Saskatchewan stressed that the authorized reception and redistribution of American signals in Canada was currently subject both to federal government policies and legislation". Mr. Cody reiterated the Provinces' position against the unauthorized reception of satellite signals.

Ministers discussed the policy review begun by the federal Department of Communications in respect to inter-city microwave systems used for cable television. Saskatchewan opposes the licensing of non-common carrier owned microwave systems because this will encourage wasteful duplication and "cream-skimming" in the provision of telecommunications facilities and services. All Ministers agreed to request that the federal Minister should consult with the Provinces prior to making any policy changes in this area.

In respect to proposals for a Canada-wide educational television system, Saskatchewan expressed interest in reviewing these proposals in terms of governments' basic policy objectives in education and communications.

The federal Minister of Communications, Mr. Francis Fox, declined an invitation to attend the Quebec City conference. Mr. Cody noted that the federal Minister has now agreed to meet

with the Provinces in Winnipeg this Spring, and indicated that it was extremely important that this meeting take place at the earliest possible date so that some long outstanding issues in the communications field may be resolved

INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS
OF COMMUNICATIONS

CONFERENCE INTERPROVINCIALE DES MINISTRES
DES COMMUNICATIONS

Québec

February 11-12, 1981

les 11-12 février 1981

LIST OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

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860-89/004	Québec	Déclaration d'ouverture - M. Clément Richard, président de la conférence
	Quebec	Opening Statement - Mr. Clement Richard, Chairman of the Conference
860-89/006	British Columbia	Provincial Principles on the Reception of Satellite Signals
	Colombie- Britannique	Vues des provinces sur la réception des signaux en provenance de satellites
860-89/011		Press Communiqué of the Conference Communiqué de presse de la conférence
860-89/012	Saskatchewan	Press Release
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